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BANGLADESH ENVOY ADDRESSES 18 AUG UN SESSION

Dacca THE BANGLADESH TIMES in English 19 Aug 82 pp 1, 8

[Text] NEW YORK, Aug 18--Bangladesh has condemned in strongest terms the Israeli aggression against Lebanon and reaffirmed total and unflinching solidarity with their Lebanese and Palestinian brethren, reports BSS.

Addressing the resumed seventh emergency session of the General Assembly, the Bangladesh Permanent Representative to the United Nations Lt. General (Retd) Khwaja Wasiuddin has said that the Israeli invasion of Lebanon has dangerous implications on international peace and security and the international community must take a resolute stand to halt Israeli terrorism and barbarity against the Palestinian and Lebanese people.

He said that genocide is being committed against the Palestinian people by Israel, but the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people cannot and will not be denied to them and their sole and legitimate representative the PLO cannot and will not be silenced.

The UN, through the Security Council and the General Assembly, has repeatedly tried to bring justice to the suffering Palestinian people. But one of its members Israel deliberately and arrogantly rejected one UN resolution after another and openly flouted the voice of this world body. In the face of growing universal consensus in favour of the Arab and Palestinian cause, Israel intensified its policy of aggression, illegal settlements and annexation, he said.

After making their moves to change the status of the holy Jerusalem and the Syrian Golan Heights which were condemned unequivocally by the international community, Israel unleashed a reign of terror in the occupied territories. The Israeli invasion, of Lebanon is a star manifestation of Israel's relentless expansion, its unabated aggression against its Arab neighbours and its ruthless design to liquidate the Palestinian people, he added.

Bangladesh Representative said in pursuit of its drive to liquidate the Palestinian people and their sole and legitimate representative the PLO, Israel violated the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Lebanon and unleashed its war machine against the defenseless Lebanese and Palestinian people. Thousands of innocent men, women and children have already been massacred

while hundreds of thousand others are suffering the terror inflicted upon them by the Israeli military onslaught.

The Bangladesh Representative said that the UN which is responsible for creation of Israel has a solemn responsibility to bring the tragedy of the Palestinian and the Lebanese people to an end. He said that the failure of the UN in the past to act firmly and decisively has encouraged Israel to intensify aggression and barbarity.

Khawja Wasiduddin said that there can be no peace in the Middle East without total withdrawal of Israeli forces from all occupied Arab and Palestinian territories including the holy city of Jerusalem and without the restoration of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to an independent state of their own. It is also essential that the PLO--the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people--participate in any peace process on equal footing, he added.

He also referred to the message of Chief Martial Law Administrator Lt. Gen. H. M. Ershad to PLO Chief Yasser Arafat in this regard.

CSO: 4220/7829

FINANCE MINISTER MEETS PRESS ON RETURN FROM GULF

Dacca THE BANGLADESH OBSERVER in English 20 Aug 82 pp 1, 8

[Text] Bangladesh will receive 50 million dollar assistance from Saudi Arabia under an agreement signed by Finance and Planning Minister Mr. A.M.A. Muhith and his Saudi counterpart Sheikh Mohammed Abul Khail in Riyadh on August 15 last, reports BSS.

On his return to Dacca on Thursday from a week's visit to Saudi Arabia and Abu Dhabi the Finance Minister told news men that Saudi Arabia also assured of handing over a 20 million dollar grant as flood relief to Bangladesh this month

Mr. Muhith said that Saudi Finance Minister had accepted an invitation to visit Bangladesh and was likely to come to Dacca when the Bangladesh Saudi Arabia Joint Economic Commission holds its meeting early next year.

Mr. Muhith said that during his visit to Saudi Arabia, besides holding discussions with the Saudi Finance Minister and the Minister for Planning on bilateral economic matters. He also held talks with the President of the Islamic Development Bank and the Managing Director of the Saudi Development Fund.

The Minister said on way back from Saudi Arabia he paid a three-day visit to Abu Dhabi and handed over a message of the Chief Martial Law Administrator, Lt. Gen. H.M. Ershad; to the ruler of the United Arab Emirates, Sheikh Ziad-al-Naivhan, when he called on the Crown Prince of Abu Dhabi, Sheikh Calipha. In Abu Dhabi he also met the Finance Minister of the UAE, Sheikh Surrur and held talks with him on bilateral economic matters.

The Finance Minister said that discussion with his Saudi counterpart concentrated on three specific fields--balance of payment problem facing Bangladesh, establishment of joint investment companies and utilisation of assistance by the Saudi Development Fund.

He said that the Saudi Finance Minister reiterated his government's commitment to participate in joint investment companies with Bangladesh. The Saudi Finance Minister assured that such ventures would be launched shortly, Mr. Muhith added.

Mr. Muhith said that during discussion with the President of the Islamic Development Bank the progress of the projects financed by the Bank in Bangladesh was reviewed. The question of participation of the Bank in Karnaphuli Fertilizer Factory and expansion of the Bank's assistance programme for petroleum import by the developing countries were also discussed in the meeting, the Minister said.

Referring to his discussion with the Managing Director of the Saudi Development Fund, the Finance Minister said that the Fund's Chief Executive expressed willingness to study the possibility of providing assistance to projects in the fields of agriculture, irrigation and procurement of railway slippers.

Mr. Muhith said that with the Saudi Minister for Planning he discussed the issues relating to bilateral matters.

On his trip to Abu Dhabi, the Finance Minister said, besides calling on the Crown Prince of Abu Dhabi, he met his UAE counterpart Sheikh Surrur and discussed Bangladesh economic situation with reference to balance of payment problems.

In Abu Dhabi he also discussed different aspects relating to the operation of the Janata Bank branches and construction companies owned by Bangladeshi nationals.

CSO: 4220/7831

NEW COMMISSIONER'S RECEPTION IN DELHI REPORTED

Dacca THE BANGLADESH OBSERVER in English 22 Aug 82 pp 1, 12

[Text] NEW DELHI, Aug. 21--The new Bangladesh High Commissioner to India, Air Vice-Marshal (retired) A.K. Khandker, today presented his credentials to Indian President Giani Zail Singh at an impressive ceremony at Rastrapati Bhavan here, says BSS.

Speaking on the occasion, Air Marshal Khandker said friendship with neighbours was a fundamental tenet of Bangladesh's foreign policy and it would be his earnest and constant endeavour to further strengthen friendly Indo-Bangladesh relations.

He conveyed to President Zail Singh and Prime Minister Indira Gandhi the warm personal greetings and good wishes of Bangladesh President A.F.M. Ahsanuddin and the Chief Martial Law Administrator Lt. General H.M. Ershad.

Welcoming the new Bangladesh High Commissioner, President Zail Singh said Bangladesh and India were bound together by age-old ties of shared history and geography and expressed the hope that cordial relations between the two nations would be closer in days to come.

Earlier, the Bangladesh envoy accompanied by Indian Chief of Protocol M. H. Ansari, arrived at the Presidential House in an open Mercedes Benz car escorted by a mounted contingent of the President's guard.

Referring to the traditional relations between the two countries, the new envoy said, "It is the commitment to peace, freedom and justice based on which two great nations joined hands in 1971 to defeat the forces of injustice and oppression."

"It was a matter of personal pride for me for having got the opportunity to take part in the independent struggle" he added.

Air Marshal Khandker said, "We are happy at the existing state of our relations on a bilateral plane".

He noted that there was, however, scope for further development of ties in the economic and commercial fields and also in the exchange of technical and managerial know how.

The new High Commissioner referred to late President Ziaur Rahman's initiative in calling a South Asian Forum and said, "It is a matter of satisfaction for us that regional nations have responded favourably to the idea".

Speaking about relations between nations in today's world Air Marshal Khandker said differences between them were surely unexceptional. But he felt that such differences should be faced with goodwill in good faith and political will to seek solutions.

He assured the Indian President that Bangladesh sought friendly, cordial and fraternal ties with India. Air Marshal Khandker hoped that in the task of furthering bilateral relations he would receive every cooperation from Indian government.

President Zail Singh reciprocating the sentiment expressed by the new envoy, said warm relations happily exist between the two neighbours would be further consolidated.

CSO: 4220/7832

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF YUGOSLAV PRESIDENCY MEMBER

Chowdhury Banquet Speech

Dacca THE BANGLADESH OBSERVER in English 17 Aug 82 pp 1, 12

[Text] President Ahsanuddin Chowdhury on Monday expressed Bangladesh's conviction that the spirit of the Non-aligned Movement would be rekindled in the forthcoming Non-aligned summit, reports BSS.

Speaking at a banquet he hosted in honour of the visiting Yugoslav Presidency Member, Mr. Radovan Vlackovic at Bangabhaban, the President hoped that the endeavours would be pooled by all concerned to achieve the common goals of Non-aligned Movement

President Ahsanuddin Chowdhury said that both Bangladesh and Yugoslavia were firmly united in their determination to preserve peace and stability in the world. Together, mutually supporting each other, we hope to march along the path of progress, he added.

The banquet was attended among others by Chief Martial Law Administrator Lt. Gen. H.M. Ershad, DCMLAs Rear-Admiral M.A. Khan and Air Vice Marshal Sultan Mahmud, Ministers Chief Justice of Bangladesh Mr. Justice Abdul Munim, Mr. Ataur Rahman Khan and high ranking civil and military officials.

Referring to the fratricidal war between Iran and Iraq, President Ahsanuddin Chowdhury expressed his deep anguish and said "It is sad that the war should have began at all; it is painful that it continues."

"Wars only devastate and divide," he said and expressed fervent prayer and fond hope that "out of the sorrows and pains of the war, a structure of peace is rebuilt that will long endure.

On the situation in Lebanon, President Ahsanuddin Chowdhury viewed with great concern the continued intransigence of Israel and said the flagrant injustice and naked aggression being committed with impunity by the zionist entity against the Palestinians have led to the crisis in west Asia.

He reiterated Bangladesh's deep conviction that there could be no fair and lasting ssolution to the problem with out a total and unconditional withdrawal

of Israeli forces from all occupied territories including Lebanon. Such solution was also not possible "with out the restoration of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinians to have a state in what is, and always has been their homeland," the President said.

Following is the text of speech of President Justice A.F.M. Ahsanuddin Chowdhury at the banquet in honour of His Excellency Mr. Radovan Vlackovic Member of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in Dacca on Monday night.

Your Excellency
Mr. Radovan Vlackovic.
Distinguished Guests,
Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is indeed a matter of great honour and privilege for us to have Your Excellency and the distinguished members of your delegation with us in Bangladesh; on behalf of our Government and people and on our own behalf, may I extend to you a very warm and hearty welcome.

2. It is with great pleasure that we recall the visits of the late President Ziaur Rahman to your great country in 1978 and 1980. We shall always cherish the glowing warmth and the spontaneity of the hospitality which our delegations received in Yugoslavia. Also vivid in our memories, are the historic visits to Bangladesh of Their Excellencies Marshal Tito and Mr. Fadij Hodza in 1974 and 1979 respectively. These visits bear an eloquent testimony to the close links of friendship and fraternity that bind our two peoples together.

3. The physical distance between our two countries has not been able to separate our peoples. Our destinies are linked together by common hopes, common aspirations common values and common ideals. We both espouse the principles of non-alignment and we are both dedicated to peace, progress and stability. We share a common interest in developing the quality of life of the peoples of the under privileged segment of the globe, and to that end we gratefully acknowledge the support that we have received from you. It is only natural that we should have common attitudes towards many of the problems that currently bedevil the contemporary world.

4. We view with great concern the continued intransigence of Israel, that have in recent weeks found expression in the tragedy that is being enacted in Lebanon. The flagrant injustice and naked aggression being committed with impunity by the Zionist entity against the Palestinians have led to the crisis in West Asia. The just and legitimate cause of the people of Palestine continue to be denied. This denial of justice, coupled with the illegal annexation of Al-Quds Al Sharif constitute a grave affront to the sentiments of civilized people everywhere. We condemn these acts in the strongest terms. It is our deep conviction that there can be no fair and lasting solution to the problem without a total and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli forces from all occupied territories, including Lebanon and without the restoration of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinians to have a state in what is, and always has been their homeland.

5. It is a matter of deep anguish for us that the two brotherly peoples of Iraq and Iran should be locked in a fratricidal war. It is sad that the war should have begun at all; it is painful that it continues. Wars only devastate and divide. They achieve little else. It is our fervent prayer and fond hope that out of the sorrows and pains of this war, a structure of peace is rebuilt that will long endure.

6. While we rejoiced at the emergence of independent Zimbabwe, our joys were overshadowed by our distress at the continued perpetration of injustice in Namibia and Azania. There human dignity is being barbarically trampled by racialism. We not only condemn it in unequivocal terms, but also extend our unstinted support to the struggle of these peoples for freedom. We have absolutely no doubt that the last vestiges of racialism, imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism will soon disappear from the globe, and all peoples--black or white, rich or poor--will be free and equal

7. Excellency, today a large portion of the globe is confronted with a desperate situation. Centuries of neglect and exploitation have led to inadequate infrastructures and insufficient resources for development in these areas. While this calls for immediate remedial measures such as expanded aid programmes and better trade deals for the underprivileged, the panacea to these problems does not lie solely in short-term ad hoc solutions. There must be a thorough overhauling of the present inequitable global economic system. A New International Order must be created Steps in that direction are long overdue.

8. Bangladesh and Yugoslavia are firmly united in our determination to preserve peace and stability in this world. Together, mutually supporting each other, we hope to march along the path of progress. It is our conviction that in the forthcoming Non-Aligned Summit, the spirit of the movement will be rekindled and endeavours by all concerned would be pooled to achieve common goals.

9. May I now request Your Excellency, Ladies and Gentle men to join me in a toast--

--to the health, happiness and well-being of His Excellency Mr. Radovan Vljakovic and members of his delegation;

--to the peace and prosperity of the friendly people of Yugoslavia;

--to the everlasting friendship between the peoples of Bangladesh and Yugoslavia.

Vljakovic Banquet Speech

Dacca THE BANGLADESH OBSERVER in English 17, 18 Aug 82

[17 Aug 82 pp 1, 12]

[Text] The Presidency Member of Yugoslavia, Mr. Radovan Vljakovic on Monday conveyed his country's high appreciation for the 'active and principled role' played by Bangladesh in the Non-aligned Movement reports BSS.

Speaking at the banquet hosted in his honour by President Ahsanuddin Choudhury, Mr Vljakovic said that Bangladesh was also making an important contribution toward overcoming the problems facing the movement today.

Referring to bilateral relations Mr. Vljakovic who arrived in Dacca Monday morning on a three-day official visit, said he was particularly glad to point out that cooperation and friendly relations between Yugoslavia and Bangladesh had been developing to the mutual benefit and in the spirit of the authentic principles of Non-aligned policy.

Following is the text of speech of Mr. Radovan Vljakovic at the banquet:

"Our Excellency Mr. President of the Republic, dear friends Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen"

'I would like to thank you most cordially, on behalf of my associates and in my own name, for the warm words addressed to us and for the friendly welcome accorded us. We are happy to pay a friendly visit to the People's Republic of Bangladesh, with which we are linked by bonds of strong and traditional friendship based on common goals in the struggle to strengthen world peace and co-operation in the of Non-aligned countries'.

'First of all, I would like to point out that in its relations with other countries, Yugoslavia is determined to follow resolutely and consistently the road-traced by President Tito at its head. The essence of this road are the authentic principles of the policy of Non-alignment, respect for the independence, equality, sovereignty and territorial integrity of other states and non-interference in their internal affairs. It is on these principles that we wish to maintain good relations with all countries with particular emphasis on the development of a broad and all-round cooperation with Non-aligned countries. In this context we also view our co-operation with friendly Bangladesh'

Mr. President,

I am confident that I share your view in saying that the policy of Non-alignment has strongly affirmed itself in the world. It is an expression of historical aspirations of nations to achieve freedom and independence, and the strongest champion of the cause of peace and the establishment of more equitable economic and political relations. Despite various pressures and attempts made by those striving to channel world developments in the direction of conflicts and confrontation, the Non-aligned movement has strengthened and become an influential force and an irreplaceable factor in the solution of all major world problems.

Historical mission of the policy and movement of Non-aligned countries makes it imperative in the present conditions of very aggravated political and economic relations in the world. Of the accelerated arms race and the obstruction of detente, that Non-aligned countries invest maximum efforts so as to check this negative trend. We must to our utmost to halt this dangerous and uncontrollable trend of chain escalation and linking of conflicts and hotbeds of crisis engulfing almost all continents. In this context, it is of exceptional importance to convene a successful forthcoming seventh conference of the heads of state or government of the Non-aligned countries.

The efforts and activities going on now among the members of the movement of Non-aligned countries to ensure successful holding and work of the seventh summit speak of vitality and strength of the movement, its capability of surmounting the difficulties and obstacles standing on the way to the achievement of its tasks and aims.

Yugoslavia highly appreciates the active and principled role played by Bangladesh in the Non-aligned Movement, thus making an important contribution to overcoming the problems facing the movement today.

On several occasions we have pointed to the need for an immediate cessation of the war between the two Non-aligned countries--Iran and Iraq. We believe that it is realistic and possible to achieve a lasting peace on the basis of the principles of Non-aligned policy and the Charter of the United Nations. The cessation of this war would greatly contribute towards improving the overall international situation and creating much more favourable conditions for further activities of the movement of Non-aligned countries.

[18 Aug 82 p 3]

[Text] Following is the remaining part of the bauquet speech delivered by Mr. Radovan Vljakovic Presidency Member of Yugoslavia on Monday:--

Mr. President: The attention of all of us is focused on the current tragic developments and the situation in the Middle East we most energetically condemn the Israeli aggression and against an unprecedented terror against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples and especially against the Palestine Liberation Organisation. It is high time that we put an end to Israel's arbitrary and aggressive behaviour and protect the innocent Lebanese population and the members of the PLO from genocide committed against them by Israel. Such policy and behaviour of Israel give rise to an immediate threat of a wider conflict and of direct involvement of the great powers and blocs with serious implications for world peace.

We believe that durable peace in the Middle East can only be achieved through Israel's withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territories through the participation of the Palestine Liberation Organisation as the sole and legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine in the process of finding a solution to the crisis and through the recognition of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people to self determination implying the right of return and the establishment of their own state.

We in Yugoslavia follow the developments in Asia with keen interest. Hotbeds of crisis in Afghanistan and Kampuchea are still unresolved due to the disrespect for the resolutions of the United Nations and the decisions taken by the Non-aligned Movement calling for withdrawal of foreign troops and ensuring the right of these countries to decide their own fate without outside interference. Without a political solution on this basis: it is impossible to achieve a stable peace and stability in these regions.

We can also note with regret that there is no progress in the solution of crises in other parts of the world particularly in Africa where the racist regime of South Africa apart from occupying Namibia has been committing aggression against other independent states. We lend our full support to the people of Namibia in its just struggle for freedom and independence and to the people of South Africa in the struggle against apartheid and racial discrimination.

The accelerated arms race is increasingly becoming a factor of over-all instability pressure and domination. Our two countries; in view of their position have special reasons to be concerned: Europe is the ground where the biggest war arsenals are accumulated and the Indian Ocean is the scene of an increased concentration of naval and air forces of the great powers. We deem it necessary to continue to intensify international activities aimed at averting the threat inherent in the arms race and at opening real prospects for General and complete disarmament.

The struggle to establish a new international economic order is increasingly becoming one of the major fields of activity of Non-aligned and developing countries. This is understandable since these countries and especially the least developed among them are most adversely affected by the constant deterioration of the international economic situation. We feel that their solidarity and concerted approach will help in attaining the right goals and assuring a nearly launching of global negotiations. Yugoslavia attaches a priority importance to the development of equitable international economic relations in particular to mutual co-operation among the developing countries and for its part will continue to exert utmost efforts to that end. fz

I am particularly glad to point out that co-operation and friendly relations between Yugoslavia and Bangladesh have been developing to mutual benefit and in the spirit of the authentic principles of Non-aligned policy. This is the result of the regular contacts realized through the visits of the highest-ranking officials of our two countries and of a broad exchange of views on all issues of mutual concern.

There is a constant upward trend in the bilateral relations of our two friendly and Non-aligned countries. Although we can note a successful development of our co-operation in all fields; there is a doubt that there exists a greater possibility that has not been sufficiently utilized. This particularly applies to economic co-operation where additional efforts of both sides are needed in order to bring it up to date to promote it and expand it to the mutual benefit.

Mr President allow me to raise this toast to Your Excellency's health to the health of His Excellency Lieutenant General Hussain Mohammad Ershad and to that of all present here to the friendship of our peoples to firm and all round co-operation between Yugoslavia and Bangladesh to peace and prosperity in the world. bwnn

Ershad 17 Aug Luncheon Speech

Dacca THE BANGLADESH OBSERVER in English 18 Aug 82 p 1

[Text] The Chief Martial Law Administrator, Lt. Gen. H.M. Ershad expressed the confidence in Dacca on Tuesday that the Non-Aligned Movement could build up an atmosphere for adoption of a united role against Israeli aggression on Lebanon and its flagrant violation of international norms, reports BSS.

The CMLA was speaking at a luncheon party hosted by him in honour of the visiting Yugoslav Presidency Member, Mr. Radovan Vlackovic at the Army Officer's Mess.

General Ershad said, the Israeli attack on Lebanon, the Palestine problem and the the future of Jerusalem had created a serious problem in the recent history. Bangladesh and Yugoslavia hold identical views on the need of solidarity and unity against Israeli aggression and flagrant violation of international norms.

Referring to the Iran-Iraq war, the CMLA said that the conflict should end "to enable us to engage all our efforts for peace and progress".

General Ershad said that Bangladesh had always supported the struggle of freedom-loving people and raise the voice in support of the logic of ending colonialism, establishment of the right of self-determination of all nations and socio-economic development. The present Government would sincerely pursue the policy and objective, he added.

Turning to the home front, General Ershad said, we are determined to reach maximum benefits to our people through a new decentralised system which would help establish social justice and regenerate the economy.

The government, he said, had taken some reformatory measures which would make the country self-reliant in domestic front while they would make true reflection of state sovereignty and solidarity abroad following the principles of Non-aligned Movement. "I have no doubt that the Islamic conference, Non-aligned Movement and various agencies of the United Nations would be able to realise the significance of our efforts", he added.

The lunch was attended, among others, by DCMLAs--Rear Admiral M.A. Khan and Air Vice-Marshal Sultan Mahmud, Ministers and high civil and military officials.

Following is the English rendering of the speech made by General Ershad at the lunch:

"Excellency, and distinguished guests.

"I am very proud to welcome you and other honourable guests of your delegation. This visit is very significant for two reasons, today it is for the first time we got the opportunity to have a head of state amidst us in this Officers Mess. Secondly it is a matter of greater happiness because we have gathered here today in honour of the Presidency Member of such a country which has very

friendly and close relations with Bangladesh not only since its emergence but also from the time of our liberation struggle.

"The people of this country still remember the visit of the late great Yugoslav leader President Josip Broz Tito to Bangladesh. We remember with gratitude the role of your great country in getting the membership of Bangladesh in the United Nations and in the Non-aligned Movement. I think our identical views on the need for peace for the development of the Third World and on other international issues have arisen from the same experience of the history.

"Excellency in Bangladesh we are determined to reach maximum benefits to the people through a new decentralised system. As a result of this system social justice will be established and economy will be regenerated. Our government has taken some reformatory measures which will make the country self-reliant in domestic front while they will make true reflection of state sovereignty and solidarity abroad following the principles of Non-Aligned Movement. I have no doubt that the Islamic Conference Non-Aligned Movement and various agencies of the United Nations would be able to realise the significance of our efforts.

"You know that Bangladesh has always strongly supported the struggle of freedom-loving people. We have always raised voice in support of the logic of ending colonialism establishment of the right of self-determination of all nations and socio-economic development. The present Government will sincerely pursue our declared policy and objective.

"The Israeli attack on Lebanon, the Palestine problem and the future of Jerusalem together have created a serious problem in the recent history. Bangladesh and Yugoslavia hold identical views on the need for solidarity and unity against this aggression and flagrant violation of international norms.

"We have the confidence that the Non-aligned Movement could build an atmosphere so that we could successfully adopt a united role in this regard. In this context it is essential that the war between Iran and Iraq should end because as a result of that we could channelise all our efforts for peace and progress.

"If you could spend some time more in our midst then we could have taken you around the green and fertile land of rural Bangladesh and meet our people. I invite you to visit Bangladesh once again I on behalf of the Government and the people of our country would like to convey through you our love friendship and solidarity to the government and people of Yugoslavia.

"I like to propose a toast to the health happiness and welfare of the honoured guest peace and prosperity of our brotherly people of Yugoslavia and lasting friendship between the peoples of Bangladesh and Yugoslavia."

Vlajhovic 17 Aug Luncheon Speech

Dacca THE BANGLADESH OBSERVER in English 18 Aug 82 pp 1, 8

[Text] Mr. Radovan Vlajkovic Member of the Presidency of Yugoslavia hoped 'more tangible results' in economic cooperation would be achieved by Mutual efforts of Bangladesh and Yugoslavia reports BSS.

He was speaking in reply to Lt. General H. M. Ershad, Chief Martial Law Administrator at a luncheon hosted in his honour by the latter.

"We agreed to undertake maximum efforts to enlarge our areas of cooperation the Yugoslavia leader said referring to his talks with the Bangladesh leader.

Describing his talks with CMLA as "very exhaustive and useful", Mr. Radovan said they reviewed the problems facing the world today.

Both the sides understood each other very well on all issues, he said adding: 'We are both concerned over the current international situation. We have identical views as to how to overcome these problems'

He aid both the sides talked about the importance of the Non-Aligned Movement and the big task that lay ahead of it as well as on the preparation for holding the seventh summit.

"We talked about bilateral cooperation" the Yugoslav leader said and stressed the need for efforts to reinforce the Non Aligned solidarity fr the greater benefit of the world.

He said the development of a comprehensive pattern of economic relationship between Bangladesh and Yugoslavia had "not yet been up to the level of our political cooperation and similarly of views on the international issues."

Mr. Radovan said he also fully agreed with General Ershad about the need for a long term cooperation for which the base was established by the visit of the late President Tito in 1974.

He said Yugoslavia was "certain" that the people and the Government of Bangladesh would succeed in overcoming the present difficulties and build the country.

The Yugoslav leader hoped that the measures and th reforms undertaken by the present government for the welfare of the people of Bangladesh would susseed.

Offering his sincerest thanks for the warm reception and hospitality accorded to him and the members of his delegation, Mr. Radovan said from the very moment of their arrical in Dacca they felt the "warmth of welcome from the leadership and the people. It has redonfirmed our feelings that we have come to a friendly country," he remarked.

Dacca Reception Ceremony

Dacca THE BANGLADESH OBSERVER in English 18 Aug 82 pp 1, 8

[Text] Mr. Radovan Vlatkovic, Member of the presidency of Yugoslavia said at a function on Tuesday that both Yugoslavia and Bangladesh would continue to cooperate in all the fields particularly in promoting the cause of Non-Aligned Movement. The close friendship between the two countries stems from the similar historical experiences and identical views on current economic and political issues in strengthening world peace, he added.

Mr. Vlatkovic said this at a civic reception accorded to him by Mr. Mahbubur Rahman Minister for Local Government Rural Development and Cooperatives at the Zia Hall at Bangobhavan on the day.

Mr. Vlatkovic said that the foundation of the deep friendship between the two countries was laid by late President of Yugoslavia Marshal Tito and late President of Bangladesh Ziaur Rahman. Expressing his appreciation and thanks for the warm hospitality accorded to him and the members of his delegation, Mr. Vlatkovic said that he would convey it to the people of his country.

He said that he was happy to witness the nation-building efforts of the people of Bangladesh. The task of nation-building requires self-sacrifice and sincere efforts to overcome the past backwardness, he noted.

Sharing his views with Bangladesh about the significance of struggle for the establishment of new and more equitable international economic relations, he said that the developing countries themselves should make efforts for progress at a faster rate. It is of global significance to open negotiations as soon as possible for the establishment of equitable new international economic relations, he said.

The developing countries can contribute much to their own development and also to the accomplishment of equitable international economic relations by their mutual cooperation and united efforts, he viewed. They should cooperate more among themselves in the exchange of experiences in developing agriculture food production and technology, he said. Appreciating the role of Bangladesh in the accomplishment of the Non Aligned Movement he said that the key of Dacca and other gifts from Bangladesh would remain him of the pleasant stay and experiences in Bangladesh.

Mr. Mahbubur Rahman, Minister for LGRD & C said that with the visit of Mr. Vlatkovic the existing friendly relations between the two countries would further strengthen. Paying tributes to late Yugoslav President Tito, the Minister said that he had been the most illustrious architect of Non-Aligned Movement. Recalling the visit of Bangladesh by President Tito, Mr. Fadilji Hodza, Member of the Presidency of Yugoslavia and Mr. Lazar Mojsov, Deputy Foreign Minister and visit of Yugoslavia by Bangladesh President Ziaur Rahman the Minister said such visits have firmly cemented the Bangladesh-Yugoslavia relations in all fields.

The Minister for LGRD & C said that Bangladesh recalls with gratitude the co-operation extended by Yugoslavia in the economic reconstruction since independence. He said that Bangladesh is moving towards progress and prosperity following the path of Non alignment. Bangladesh also supports the formation of a new international economic order for removing the present inequalities among nations and eliminating the curses of hunger, poverty and ignorance, Mr. Rahman said.

The function was attended by Ministers, members of the diplomatic corps, high civil and military officials and elite of the city.

Earlier, Mr. Mahbubur Rahman presented Mr. Vljakovic a silver casket containing the address of welcome and Brigadier Mahmudul Hasan, Administrator Dacca Municipal Corporation presented the key of Dacca city.

Text of Communique

Dacca THE BANGLADESH OBSERVER in English 19 Aug 82 pp 1, 8

[Text] Bangladesh and Yugoslavia have recognised that a successful convening of the seventh Non-aligned summit was of "exceptional significance" in the present unfavourable development in the international political and economic relations, reports BSS.

In a joint communique issued in Dacca on Wednesday on conclusion of the three-day official visit of the Member of Yugoslav Federal Presidency, Mr. Radovan Vljakovic, the two countries resolved to exert maximum efforts along with other Non-aligned countries towards the further strengthening of the Non-aligned policy and movement of member nations in the struggle for peace, equality, security and independent development of peoples.

The two sides expressed their belief that the seventh Non-aligned summit would reaffirm the vitality and capability for action of the Movement as well as irreplaceable role and contribution of the policy and movement of the Non-aligned countries towards surmounting current dangerous developments in the world.

Both the countries stressed the need for exerting "additional efforts" toward ending the prolonged war between Iran and Iraq; and emphasised that continuation of the war "created serious difficulties and impedes the preparation" for the Summit.

They also pointed out that further prolongation of the war was causing enormous human losses and vast material devastation to both sides and had the inherent danger of further escalation with unforeseen consequences for the world peace.

The communique referred to the extensive talks held between Mr. Vljakovic and the CMLA Lt. Gen. H. M. Ershad.

The two leaders held the talks in a cordial and friendly atmosphere on broadening and deepening the bilateral relations and cooperation and the most important

issues of international relations "with special emphasis on the activities of the Non-aligned countries in connection with the preparations of the seventh summit".

The two sides highly appreciated the all-round and successful development of relations and cooperation between the two countries and expressed their determination to continue expanding bilateral relations on the basis of mutual respect, traditional friendship and close cooperation. They resolved to continue to encourage links and cooperation of economic enterprises and also of cooperation in cultural, scientific, educational and other fields.

The communique said the two countries welcomed the conclusion of the programmes of cultural educational, scientific and technical cooperation for 1982-83 which were signed during the visit.

The two countries expressed grave concern over the dangerous development in the Middle East situation and "most resolutely condemned" Israeli aggressive actions against Lebanese and Palestinian people. They emphasised the need for a comprehensive, just and lasting solution of the Middle East crisis and said this could only be achieved through unconditional Israeli withdrawal from the occupied territories, full respect for the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people to self-determination, including their right to return and establish their own state on their national soil.

On Afghan and Kampuchean situation, both Bangladesh and Yugoslavia stressed the need for a "political solution" in order to achieve a lasting peace in those countries. Such a solution to be found on the basis of UN resolutions and decisions of the Non-aligned Movement should include the withdrawal of foreign troops, full respect for the sovereignty territorial integrity and Non-aligned status of Afghanistan and Kampuchea.

Both sides, according to the Joint Communique, informed each other about the situation in Asia and Europe and expressed grave concern over "the mounting bloc confrontation and rivalry of the superpowers in these regions." They pointed to the growing foreign military potentials in the Indian Ocean and called for an early implementation of the U.N. declaration of transforming the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace and holding an international conference for this.

Text of Communique

Following is the full text of Joint Communique issued on Wednesday at the conclusion of the official visit to Bangladesh of Mr. Radovan Vlatkovic, Member Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia:

At the invitation of the President of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, H.E. Justice Abul Fazal Mohammad Ahsanuddin Chowdhury member of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Radovan Vlatkovic paid an official and friendly visit to the People's Republic of Bangladesh from 16 to 18 August 1982.

Member of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia Radovan Vlahkovic and President of the People's Republic of Bangladesh Abul Fazal Mohammad Ahsanuddin Chowdhury exchanged views on further promotion of bilateral cooperation and on international issues of interest for the two countries.

Member of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia Radovan Vlahkovic and Chief Martial Law Administrator of the People's Republic of Bangladesh and Commander in Chief Bangladesh Armed Forces Lieutenant General Hussain Muhammad Ershad had extensive talks on the broadening and deepening of Yugoslav-Bangladesh relations and cooperation, as well as on the most important issues of international relations with a special emphasis on the activities of the Non-aligned countries in connection with preparation of the Seventh Summit of Heads of State or Government of Non-aligned countries.

The talks were held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere characterizing the traditionally friendly relations between the two Non-aligned countries.

The following participated in the talks:

ON THE YUGOSLAV SIDE:

1. His Excellency Dr. Ivo Margan Member of the Federal Executive Council Chairman of the Committee for Foreign Affairs of the Federal Executive Council.
2. His Excellency Mr Gustav Zadnik, Ambassador of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to the People's Republic of Bangladesh.
3. His Excellency Mr Dusan Gaspari Head of the Department for Foreign Policy and International Relations of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.
4. Mr. Dusan Vucic, Chief of the Cabinet of H.E Mr. Radovan Vlahkovic.
5. Mr. Dusan Grubor, Director General for South and South East Asia, Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs.

ON THE BANGLADESH SIDE:

1. Rear Admiral Mahmood Ali Khan Psn, DCMLA and Chief of Naval Staff; Minister for Communications.
2. Mr. S.M. Shafiul Azam, Minister for Industries and Commerce.
3. Mr. A.H.S. Ataul Karim, Foreign Secretary.
4. Mr. A.K.M. Nazrul Islam, Ambassador of Bangladesh to Yugoslavia.
5. Mr. Shafiul Alam, Additional Secretary External Resources Division, Ministry of Finance and Planning.

The two sides highly appreciated the all-round and successful development of relations and cooperation between the two Non-aligned countries and expressed

their determination to continue expanding bilateral relations on the basis of mutual respect traditional friendship and close co-operation.

The two sides noted that the co-operation and results achieved so far make further successful development of relations in all fields possible especially the increase of trade and promotion of industrial co-operation which is of mutual interest and in keeping with the already achieved level of development and capacities of the economies of the two countries. The two sides will continue to encourage links and cooperation of economic enterprises of the two countries as well as the expansion and diversification of co-operation in cultural, scientific educational and other fields.

The two sides voiced their great concern over the continued and dangerous aggravation of international tension endangering world peace and security. Such a negative development of international relations is caused by the rivalry of the great powers and blocs, widening of the gap between the developed and developing countries, continuation of the arms race and an ever more frequent recourse to force in international relations as well as the non-solution of old and the emergence of new hotbeds of crisis. All this creates further ground for pressure and interference in the internal affairs of independent and sovereign states. The two sides pointed out that the halting of the current dangerous development and the revival of universal detente requires more resolute efforts of the entire international community in keeping with the Charter of the United Nations and the principles of the Movement of Non-aligned countries. They are convinced that respect for independence national sovereignty, territorial integrity and independent development constitute an inalienable right of every nation and an indispensable condition for the preservation of peace in the world.

The two sides emphasised that the deteriorating international situation calls for an increased international action of the Non-aligned countries and their continued active role. They stressed the irreplaceable role of the policy and Movement of Non-aligned countries in safeguarding peace in the world, in the struggle of peoples for independence and freedom, for the development of equitable international political and economic relations against bloc division of the world and all forms of subjugation and exploitation. Through constructive approaches to numerous key issues facing the contemporary world the policy and Movement of Non-aligned countries have been reaffirmed as a global independent and non-bloc factor.

The two sides emphasized that the realization of the historic mission of the policy and Movement of Non-aligned countries necessitates the strengthening of cooperation solidarity and unity of the Non-aligned countries on the fundamental principles of the policy of Non-alignment. It was also mutually pointed out that it was essential to exert maximum efforts towards resolving conflicts and disputes among the Non-aligned countries by peaceful and political means in conformity with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the policy of Non-alignment.

The two sides recognised that a successful convening of the Seventh Summit of Heads of State or Government is of exceptional significance in the present unfavourable development of international political and economic relations.

They expressed their belief that Seventh Summit of Non aligned countries will reaffirm the vitality and capability for action of the Movement as well as irreplaceable role and contribution of the policy and Movement of Non-aligned countries towards surmounting current dangerous developments in the world.

The two sides resolved that together with other Non-aligned countries they will exert maximum efforts towards further strengthening the policy and Movement of Non-aligned countries in the struggle for peace equality security and independent development of peoples

The two sides assessed that further prolongation of the Iraq-Iran war is causing enormous human losses and vast material devastation to both sides and had the inherent danger of further escalation with unforeseen consequences for the world peace. They pointed out that it is in the interest of the two neighbouring countries, peace and security in the region and beyond, as well as of the noble objectives of the Movement of Non-aligned countries to exert additional efforts towards ending the conflict. At the same time it was emphasized that continuation of the war creates serious difficulties and impedes the preparations for the Seventh Summit of Heads of States or Government of Non-aligned countries.

6. The two sides expressed their grave concern over the dangerous development of the situation in the Middle East as a consequence of the aggressive actions of Israel which are directed against the Palestinian people, territorial integrity and sovereignty of Arab countries. They most resolutely condemned the brutal actions against the Lebanese and Palestinian people, who are directly exposed to genocide committed by Israel and called upon all international entities especially the United Nations to undertake energetic and effective measures to put an end to the war.

The two sides emphasized that a comprehensive just and lasting solution of the Middle East crises could only be achieved through unconditional withdrawal of Israel from all the occupied Arab territories and full respect for the inalienable and legitimate rights of the Palestinian people to self-determination including their right to return and to establish their own state on their national soil, headed by the P.L.O. the sole and legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine.

The two sides stressed that in order to achieve a lasting peace in Afghanistan and Kampuchea, a political solution should be found on the basis of resolutions of the United Nations and decisions adopted by the conferences of the Movement of Non-aligned countries. Such a solution should include the withdrawal of foreign troops, full respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity and Non-aligned status of those countries whose peoples have the inalienable right to decide their own fate independently and to live in peace and progress.

The two sides informed each other about the situation in Asia and Europe. They both expressed grave concern over the mounting bloc confrontation and rivalry of the superpowers in these regions. In that context they pointed out to the growing foreign military potentials in the Indian Ocean and called for an early implementation of the United Nations Declaration on transforming the Indian

Ocean into a Zone of Peace and holding of an international conference on the Indian Ocean in conformity with resolution of the United Nations and the Movement of Non-aligned countries.

The Yugoslav side underlined the significance of continuing and strengthening the process of the C.S.C.E. (Conference for security, co-operation and peace in Europe) and beyond and positively assessed the efforts of Non-aligned and neutral countries of Europe aimed at preventing further increase of tension which adversely affects the position of these and other countries. They explained efforts aimed at transforming the Mediterranean into a Zone of Peace and co-operation. Bangladesh side appreciated these concerns and expressed the view that zones of peace help in promoting regional peace and security and global peace.

The two sides recognised that the continuation of the arms race endangers world peace and detente, threatens the security of peoples and countries as well as the very existence of mankind. They noted with regret that the arms race continues unabated even after the Second Special Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations devoted to Disarmament leading to further deterioration of the international situation and attempts at imposing solutions by use of force. They expressed their deep conviction that the world cannot be secured lasting peace and security in the world cannot be secured by stockpiling weapons, but only through effective measures aimed at halting the current dangerous arms race and undertaking measures of genuine disarmament. The two sides advocated an early initiation of talks at all levels of certain disarmament questions, especially those which the international community considers to be priority issues such as nuclear disarmament.

Reviewing the international economic situation, the two sides noted that the non-solution of the existing problems, resulting from unequal economic relations in the world, constitutes a source of perpetual deepening of the gap between the developed and developing countries and deteriorating position of the developing countries. Pointing to the inter dependence of the economies of developed and developing countries the two sides emphasised the need for immediate launching of the global negotiations on economic cooperation and development which would constitute an important step towards the establishment of the New International Economic Order.

They stressed the importance of promoting cooperation between Non-aligned and developing countries as well as to strengthen collective self-reliance as a vital factor for their development. They considered this to be an indispensable element of the struggle for the establishment of the New International Economic Order.

The two sides agreed that the visit took place in an atmosphere of full understanding and mutual respect and in the spirit of traditional friendship existing between the two countries. The two sides expressed their satisfaction over the results of the visit and pointed out that it represents an important contribution and impetus to close cooperation and promotion of relations between the two Non-aligned countries. They noted that the talks were very constructive and that they dealt with overall [word illegible] and cooperation in all domains.

In this context the two sides welcomed the conclusion of the Programmes of Cultural, Educational, Scientific and Technical Cooperation for 1982-83 which was signed during this visit.

The talks reaffirmed the close identity of views on main aspects of bilateral relations and major problems facing the international community specially on the role and activities of the Non-aligned movement and developing countries in particular. The need for and interest in continuing the exchange of views and maintaining contacts at all levels in accordance with the joint desire and readiness to further promote cooperation at the bilateral and international levels, and especially within the Movement of the Non-aligned countries was emphasised.

The member of the Presidency of the Socialist, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Radovan Vlajkovic, expressed his sincere thanks to the President of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, Justice Abul Fazal Mohammad Ahsanuddin Chowdhury and to the Chief Martial Law Administrator of the People's Republic of Bangladesh and Commander in Chief of Bangladesh Armed Forces Lieutenant-General Hussain Muhammad Ershad, for the very warm and cordial welcome which was extended to him and his associates during their stay in Bangladesh.

Member of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia Radovan Vlajkovic extended invitations to the President of the People's Republic of Bangladesh Justice Abul Fazal Mohammad Ahsanuddin Chowdhury and to the Chief Martial Law Administrator and Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces of Bangladesh Lieutenant-General Hussain Muhammad Ershad to visit Yugoslavia. The invitations were accepted with pleasure and dates of the visits will be agreed upon subsequently.

Cultural, Scientific Accords

Dacca THE BANGLADESH OBSERVER in English 19 Aug 82 pp 1, 8

[Text] Bangladesh and Yugoslavia on Wednesday morning signed two separate agreements on educational and cultural exchange and on scientific and technical programme for promotion of understanding between the two countries reports BSS.

The agreements were signed by the Minister for Education and Religious Affairs, Dr. A. Majeed Khan, and Dr. Ivo Morgan, Member of the Federal Executive Council and Chairman of the Committee for Foreign Affairs of Yugoslavia, on behalf of their respective countries at Bangabhavan before the Presidency Member Mr. Radovan Vlajkovic's departure at the end of his 3-day official visit.

Under the provision of the two-year cultural and educational programme, the two governments will promote understanding and cooperation between their peoples in the field of education, culture art, information and other related spheres.

As per the agreement, the Yugoslav Government will provide scholarships to Bangladeshi students for higher studies and both the governments will exchange

writers, artists and experts with a view to participating in seminars and meetings in each other's country.

The two countries will explore the possibilities of cooperation in the field of film making and exchange of information materials and holding of exhibitions of painting and photography.

The two sides will also promote cooperation between their radio and television networks and exchange children's works of youth art centre of Yugoslavia and Shishu Academy of Bangladesh.

Cooperation between libraries, archives, archaeology and museum regarding copyright will also be encouraged under the agreement.

Bangladesh has so far concluded cultural agreement with 30 countries of the continents of Asia, Africa and Europe.

Under the two-year programme for scientific and technical cooperation agreement, the two countries would cooperate in the field of agriculture, fisheries, food industry, power generation, electrical industry construction, production of veterinary pharmaceuticals, chemical industry and health care.

As per the agreement Yugoslavia will provide consultants for conducting studies and working in Yugoslav financed development projects.

The agreement also provides for exchange of study tours and scientific and technical information and documentation

Yugoslavia will also provide education, training and short term specialisation course to Bangladesh nationals under the agreement. Participation of Bangladesh scientists in international symposium and seminars to be held in Yugoslavia has also been encouraged.

CSO: 4220/7826

OUTGOING DACCA ENVOY TALKS WITH PRC LEADER

Dacca THE BANGLADESH OBSERVER in English 18 Aug 82 p 1

[Text] PEKING, Aug. 17--Chinese Premier Mr. Zhao Ziyang expressed satisfaction that the relations between China and Bangladesh, two friendly neighbours have developed smoothly since the establishment of their diplomatic ties, reports BSS.

He said this when the outgoing Bangladesh Ambassador Mr. M. M. Rezaul Karim made a farewell call on him at Peking's Great Hall of the People on Monday. Mr. Zhao Ziyang said that the exchange of visits between leaders of the two countries, specially the late President Ziaur Rahman's state visit to China in 1980 and his own visit to Bangladesh last year, had made important contributions to the development of Sino-Bangladesh friendship and cooperation.

The Premier said that China attached great importance to her friendly ties with Bangladesh and expressed confidence that the Sino Bangladesh friendship would continue to develop in the future through the joint efforts of the two countries.

The Chinese leader appreciated Bangladesh's firm stand on safeguarding her national independence and state sovereignty. While stressing that China and Bangladesh shared common views on many international issue. He expressed admiration for Bangladesh's principle of upholding the cause of peace and justice.

The Chinese people Premier Zhao Ziyang said were happy to learn that the people of Bangladesh had been working unitedly under the leadership of the Chief Martial Law Administrator Lt. General H. M. Ershad in order to develop the national economy and improve the standard of living of the people.

The ambassador expressed his sincere thanks to Premier Zhao Ziyang for his warm sentiments about Bangladesh and the Chief Martial Law Administrator. He briefed the Chinese leader on the measures taken by the Bangladesh government under the leadership of General H. M. Ershad to attain peace progress and social justice in the country. In this context he highlighted the achievements made so far in his war against corruption misuse of power and poverty.

CSO: 4220/7827

NEW ORDINANCE SPEEDS DISPOSAL OF CRIMINAL CASES

Dacca THE BANGLADESH OBSERVER in English 15 Aug 82 pp 1, 12

[Excerpt] A meeting of the Council of Ministers approved in Dacca on Saturday an ordinance for the amendment of Cr P.C. to ensure the quicker disposal of criminal cases and to avoid accumulation of criminal cases pending for years reports BSS

The Chief Martial Law Administrator Lt. General H. M. Ershad presided over the meeting lasting about five hours where a number of important decisions were taken. The ordinance for amendment seeks to implement the approved recommendations of the Criminal Law Reforms Committee.

The salient features of the Amendment are the following: It was decided to amend the Cr. P.C. for the abolition of the warrant procedure of trial. It was decided to empower the District Magistrates Additional District Magistrates and Magistrates especially empowered to try cases punishable with a maximum of 10 years imprisonment. They will not however, be able to give a sentence exceeding 7 years' imprisonment. In the districts where such especially empowered Magistrates will be working, the Assistant Sessions Judge will exercise the powers of Additional Sessions Judge. Under the amended provisions of law a Magistrate of the First Class will be able to award a maximum sentence of five years' imprisonment and a fine of Taka 10 000 in place of three years' imprisonment and a fine of Taka 5,000. It was also decided to enhance the powers of the Magistrates of the Second Class to impose imprisonment of three years and a fine of Taka 5 000 from an imprisonment of three years and a fine of Taka 2,000. Similarly the powers of a Magistrate of the Third Class were enhanced to impose a maximum sentence of two years and a maximum fine of Taka 2 000 from the existing powers of sentencing one year imprisonment and a fine of Taka 1,000.

For quick disposal of criminal cases it was decided to fix a time limit for completion of investigation by the police to 30 days for cases triable by Magistrates and 60 days for cases triable by sessions judges. In unavoidable circumstances, a magistrate will however be able to extend the time for completion of investigation by another 30 days on an application made to him by the prosecution giving sufficient reasons. Provisions were also made requiring a magistrate to complete the trial of a case within 30 days and a Sessions judge within 60 days. Provisions were also made for extension of the time by another 30 days except in the case triable in the summary way by another

30 days after recording in full the reasons therefor. It was also decided that only one appeal will be allowed and the same will have to be disposed of within 30 days of filing of the appeal petition. In order to further quicken disposal of appeals it was decided to empower the additional district magistrates to hear appeals against the judgements of magistrates of the second and third class. It was further decided that only one revision will be allowed and the same will also have to be disposed of within 30 days of the filing of the revision petition.

In order to enable a Magistrate to ascertain truth by local enquiry before sending a case to the Court of Sessions necessary amendment of the law was approved and they were also empowered to accept final reports from police in Sessions triable cases.

Frivolous Cases

In order to put a deterrent against frivolous cases amendments were approved to enable a court to impose fine as well as imprisonment on the persons filing the frivolous cases in addition to realisation of compensation from him.

The scope of trial under summary procedure was widened bringing within its purview the offences punishable with a maximum sentence of two years. The awardable sentence under this procedure was also raised to two years in place of three months as at present. This will ensure quick disposal of offences of minor nature. Provision for trial in absentia i.e trial of cases where the accused persons are absconding was made in order to avoid cases remaining pending for years as at present. One of the major causes of delay in the disposal of criminal cases has been the inability of the court to supply copies of documents like F I R charge-sheet etc free of cost to each accused person. Provision was therefore made for supply of such copies on payment only to those accused persons who will ask for the same.

In order to enable compromise or compounding of cases of minor nature with or without the permission of the court thereby lessening the burden of the courts the scope for such compounding was widened by necessary amendment of the law.

In order to avoid the long delay in the disposal of cases due to the requirement of personal appearance of expert witnesses to prove reports of serologists hand writing finger print and arms experts and post-mortem reports it was decided to make necessary amendment of the law so that these reports can be proved without such personal appearance

CSO: 4220/7823

TWELVE CONVICTED IN LABOR LEADER'S DEATH

Dacca THE BANGLADESH OBSERVER in English 18 Aug 82 p 1

[Text] The Special Martial Law Court No. 1, Zone-A Dacca has found 12 accused persons guilty of the charges of making conspiracy to murder labour leader Abdur Rahman, and murdering the labour leader Abdur Rahman and a journalist Ferdous Alam Dulal, and sentenced accused Kazi Abu Emran and accused Shafa, alias Shafazuddin to suffer R I for 14 years, and 10 others to suffer R.I. for a term of ten years, says a PID handout on Tuesday.

The ten accused, awarded R.I. for ten years are: (1) Arfan 2. Altaf Hossain; 3. Hafizuddin 4. Mobarak Ali; 5. Hasan Ali 6. Abdul Hamid 7. Azizul Haque alias Arun; 8. Azam Khan, alias Azam 9. Golzar Hossain and 10. Shamsuddin.

One other accused person, Sekan alias Shahanshah was acquitted

The Court in all examined 30 prosecution witnesses in the case. They were cross-examined by a team of 13 defence lawyers including Syed Shafqat Hossain, Mr Ramzan Ali Mr. M.A Awal Mr. Kabir uddin Ahmed, Mr. Md. Wahid ullah Mr. Delwar Hossain and the state defence counsel Mr. Anwar Hossain (defending 2 accused persons who could not provide their defence).

The prosecution was conducted by the Chief Special Public Prosecutor and Deputy Attorney General, Mr. Maqsudur Rahman.

It may be recalled that the deceased Abdur Rahman, a leader of a labour organisation (Sramik League) of Bangladesh Jute Mills, Ghorasal and deceased Ferdous Alam Dulal, a senior Staff Reporter of Bangladesh Sangbad Sangstha, were killed by pistol fire on the evening of 7 May, 1981 while the two men were passing along Bijoy Nagar Road, Dacca in a rickshaw.

The double murder cast a pall of gloom in labour circle and the journalist community around the country.

CSO: 4220/7827

FORMER YOUTH DEVELOPMENT MINISTER SENTENCED TO 4 YEARS

Dacca THE BANGLADESH OBSERVER in English 18 Aug 82 pp 1, 8

[Text] The ex-Youth Development Minister, Abul Kashem, has been found guilty under Section 212 BPC on the charge of harbouring then absconding notorious criminal (since sentenced to death and hanged), Emdadul Haque, alias Imdu, and has been sentenced to suffer R I for four years, reports BSS.

The three-member Special Martial Law Court No. 1, Zone A, Dacca in its unanimous judgements delivered on Tuesday, however, found him not guilty of the charge U/S 353 BPC of preventing the law-enforcing agency from arresting Imdu and acquitted him of that charge.

Imdu was arrested from the official residence of the then Youth Development Minister, Mr. Abul Kashem, at 40 Minto Road, Dacca on February 3, 1982 where he was in the morning that day.

Abul Kashem was produced before the Special Martial Law Court No 1, Zone--A, Dacca on June 30, 1982 and hearing started in the case on July 10. The court in a number of sessions examined 10 prosecution witnesses all of whom were cross-examined in detail by the defence lawyers Mr. Serajul Huq Senior Advocate of the Supreme Court Bar, assisted by Barristers Mr. Akhtar Imam, Mr. Mansurul Haq Chowdhury Mr. Rafiqul Islam Miah and Advocate Mr. Tafazzal Hos-sain. Defence produced one witness.

The prosecution was conducted by the Chief Special Public Prosecutor and Deputy Attorney General, Mr. Maqsudur Rahman.

The Court found that accused Abul Kashem had knowledge of the presence of the absconding accused criminal Imdu in his house (Minister's official residence) from the morning of February 3, but later, when he returned to his house at about 2 p.m. at first denied the presence of Imdu before the senior officers of the law-enforcing agency and continued arguing with them til 4-30 p.m. At the end, however, the Minister asked some one of his group to open the door of his drawing room, accused Imdu was found inside and was arrested by the police.

The court observed: "The conduct of the Minister shows that at first he tried to browbeat the Police officers by threat and by the weight of his position

as a Minister, but as the officers did not yield, he had to give way finding no other alternative to wriggle out of the situation". The court found it "really strange and staggering how Minister can go to such length to shield a notorious criminal on any plea".

The court rejected Mr. Kashem's plea that the notorious criminal Imdu was planted in his house as a result of some conspiracy with intent to bring about his discomfiture.

CSO: 4220/7827

AGRICULTURE MINISTER TALKS ON ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGES

Dacca THE BANGLADESH TIMES in English 22 Aug 82 p 1

[Text] Agriculture Minister Mr A.Z.M. Obaidullah Khan said in Dacca on Saturday that one of the objectives of the administrative reorganisation was to develop existing thanas as regional towns closer to the needs of the rural people.

The Agriculture Minister was speaking as chief guest at a lecture session on "role of small township in national development" at the Institute of Engineers. Mr S.H.K. Eusufzai, Member, Planning Commission, was the main speaker at the session which was presided over by Mr S.M. Al-Hussainey, Secretary Industries Division and President of the Institute.

Mr. Obaidullah Khan said under the proposed reorganisation thana towns being complementary to villages would provide necessary help to the villagers.

The Minister referred to the proposal for building up important hats and bazars as "growth centres" and said that growth of trading in these centres must be given due consideration. He maintained that trading was an important sector where many people could get employment.

Giving brief historical background of the growth of cities and towns in the then Bengal, Mr Khan said that Calcutta as a port town was built up the British colonial power to transfer resources from Bengal while the Chittagong port was built up for the same purpose after independence of Pakistan. He said most of the towns of the country had been established for administrative reasons.

Mr Khan said that the industrial base of the country was very weak and it had little capacity to absorb huge number of unemployed people. He observed that the service sector and the trading in such situation could employ more people.

He said that due emphasis should be given on trading as "today's trader may accumulate enough resources to invest in industries in future. It was how industrialists emerge from amongst the traders during the then Pakistani period".

Mr Khan said that before going for establishing "growth centres" at important hats and bazars, there should be field level dialogue to know the minds of the people.

Mr Eusufzai said that 1,400 important hats and bazars had been selected for building up as growth centres. These growth centres, he said, would be made service centres in addition to its role as small towns.

He said that the Government has accepted the "growth centre concept and the proposal to bring 1,400 hats and bazars under the project had been sent to each of the ministries for their comments by August 31 next.

Mr Eusufzai maintained that the existing cities and towns of the country could neither accommodate continued inflow of rural people, nor had the facilities to employ them. Small towns having commercial and other service activities could help to employ many people.

CSO: 4220/7833

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO IRAQ--The Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh has decided to appoint Mr. M.M Rezaul Karim, at present Bangladesh Ambassador to China, as Ambassador of Bangladesh to the Republic of Iraq according to a PID handout. [Dacca THE BANGLADESH OBSERVER in English 15 Aug 82 p 1]

AMBASSADOR TO BURMA--The Government of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma has appointed Captain Thein Han (Burma Navy) as Ambassador of Burma to Bangladesh, reports BSS. Born in 1924 Mr. Thein Han studied science at the Rangoon University. During the period from 1945 to 1982 he served in various capacities in the Burma Navy starting from Engineer Officer up to the rank of Captain. Prior to his new assignment he was Chief Technical Staff Officer (Navy) Ministry of Defence. He is married and has one child. [Dacca THE BANGLADESH OBSERVER in English 16 Aug 82 p 1]

NEW BURMESE AMBASSADOR--The government has decided to appoint Mr. Muhammad Keramat Ali, former Cabinet Secretary, as Bangladesh Ambassador to Burma it was officially announced in Dacca on Sunday night, reports BSS. Born on January 1, 1928, Mr. Keramat Ali after completing his education from the Presidency College Calcutta, joined government service as a member of the erstwhile Civil Service of Pakistan in 1949. He had undergone extensive in service training both at home and abroad including the USA and the USSR. During the period between 1952-1971 Mr. Keramat Ali held various important assignments as Deputy Commissioner, Additional Chief Secretary to the then Government of East Pakistan and under the erstwhile government of Pakistan as Joint Secretary Ministries of natural resources and Industries and Vice-Chairman, Export Promotion Bureau with the status of Secretary to the then Central Government. He became Chairman of the Bangladesh Agriculture Development Corporation in 1971 and later Principal Secretary to the President in 1974. He served as Secretary in-charge of various Ministries in the government of Bangladesh. Before his selection as Bangladesh Ambassador to Rangoon, Mr. Keramat Ali was holding the post of Secretary, Cabinet Division from mid-1977. He is married and has four children. [Dacca THE BANGLADESH OBSERVER in English 16 Aug 82 p 1]

NEW SPANISH AMBASSADOR--The new Ambassador of Spain to Bangladesh, Mr. Enrique Mahou Stauffer presented his credentials to President Mr. Justice Ahsanuddin Chowdhury at the Darbar Hall of Bangabhaban in Dacca on Saturday morning, says a PID handout. Presenting his credentials, the Ambassador said that he would strive to promote further the existing relationship based on mutual

understanding and friendship of both the countries. The President reciprocated the sentiments expressed by the Ambassador and assured of his best help and cooperation to him in discharging his duties and responsibilities during his tenure of service. Earlier, on arrival at Bahgabhahan, the Ambassador took salute given by a smartly turned out contingent of the President's Guard Regiment and inspected the guards. [Dacca THE BANGLADESH OBSERVER in English 16 Aug 82 p 3]

NEW VIETNAMESE AMBASSADOR--The Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam has appointed Mr. Pham Manh Diem as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Vietnam to Bangladesh with residence in Rangoon says a PID handout. Born in 1925 Mr. Diem held various important positions in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. From 1971-80 he was Deputy Director of a department and since 1981 he is Acting Director of Asia Department in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. He was awarded Resistance Order, 2nd Class. [Dacca THE BANGLADESH OBSERVER in English 18 Aug 82 p 3]

SOVIET JUTE PURCHASE--The USSR will buy about 39000 bales of raw jute worth Taka 6 crores from Bangladesh. A contract was signed between Bangladesh Jute Export Corporation and the EXPORLJON the Trade Representation of the USSR on Tuesday at Dacca says a PID handout. [Dacca THE BANGLADESH OBSERVER in English 18 Aug 82 p 8]

PRC JUTE PURCHASE--China will buy about 2.48.400 bales of raw jute worth Taka 30.85.83.174 from Bangladesh reports BSS. A contract to this effect was signed in Dacca between the Bangladesh Jute Export Corporation and the China national native produce and animal by-product import and export corporation. [Dacca THE BANGLADESH OBSERVER in English 19 Aug 82 p 8]

ENVOY TO AUSTRALIA--The Government has decided to appoint Mr Harunur Rashid, at present Ambassador of Bangladesh to Nepal, as High Commissioner to Australia, says a PID handout. Born on April 1, 1934, Mr Harunur Rashid obtained B A Honours and M A Degrees in English literature from Dacca University in 1956 and 1957 respectively, Called to Lincoln's Inn as Barrister at-Law in 1960, he attended a course in International Law in the Netherlands. Mr Rashid joined the erstwhile Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Government of Pakistan as Deputy Legal Adviser (Deputy Secretary) in July 1967. He was appointed Legal Adviser in 1975 and Director General in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in 1976. From August 1979 to September 1981 he was Bangladesh Deputy High Commissioner to India in Calcutta. Since September 1981 he is Bangladesh Ambassador to Nepal. He is married and has three children. [Dacca THE NEW NATION in English 19 Aug 82 p 3]

COMMUNICATIONS MINISTRY REORGANIZATION--The erstwhile Railways Roads and Transport Division under the Ministry of Communications has been reorganised into two Divisions, namely, (1) the Roads and Road Transport Division and (2) the Railway Division. These Divisions have already started functioning separately, says a PID handout. All correspondence/communications may henceforth be addressed to these two Division separately in respect of matters concerning each. [Dacca THE BANGLADESH TIMES in English 22 Aug 82 p 1]

DOHA IN NIAMEY--NIAMEY, Aug 22--Bangladesh would try its best to contribute positively to the Islamic conference efforts to find solutions to the major problems facing the Islamic nation, Bangladesh Foreign Minister A.R.S Doha said today. Talking to IINA before the start of the 13th Islamic Foreign Ministers conference, he said, the current situation demanded close unity in Islamic camp. This, he added, was the main objective of the Islamic conference. The Foreign Minister had talks with the Secretary General of the OIC Habib Chatti at the latter's chamber in the conference hall last evening. He said afterwards he had discussed with Chatti matters relating to the agenda of the conference. Bangladesh is to host the 14th Islamic Foreign Ministers conference under a decision, taken by the 12th conference, held in Baghdad last year. [Dacca THE NEW NATION in English 23 Aug 82 p 1]

CSO: 4220/7835

STRENGTHENING, ROLE OF GUERRILLA-MILITA FORCES NOTED

Vientiane SIANG PASASON in Lao 3 Aug 82 p 2

[Article by Bounyang Saibansa: "Heun Hin Canton Guerrillas Make Progress"]

[Excerpts] I was lucky to have a chance to attend the congress capping the year's achievements of the guerrilla-militia of Heun Hin Canton, Songkon District, Savannakhet Province, which is an outstanding unit in protecting the area.

The Heun Hin Canton guerrilla office is on a big clean hill and always has nice cool weather. A place to stay, i.e., the guest house, is in the middle of the office. There is one house that was built in a T-shape. It is fairly spacious and consists of an office and a complete living room set.

Throughout the five days of attending this congress summarizing what the Heun Hin Canton guerrilla unit has learned, Comrade Thongdi chairman of the Heun Hin Canton administrative committee who reported on the guerrilla work within his canton said that the Heun Hin guerrilla unit has been firmly established since 1981, i.e., since the party central and provincial as well as district committees agreed and planned to change the direction to bring cadres into the bases in order to build up the political base.

Nowadays the Heun Hin Canton guerrilla unit is a systematic and fairly solid organization in politics with rules and procedures. The Heun Hin Canton guerrilla militia are all beloved offspring of the people in the Heun Hin Canton itself. There has always been love and solidarity among the guerrilla militia within the canton. They all raise high their morale to be the owners of the country, and the owners of the administrative power. They are ready at all times to perform their duty in serving the country and the people. They attentively inspect and are on duty to keep track of bandits, thieves, and gangsters in order to maintain peace in their locality, and to help facilitate the people within their canton to feel secure in engaging in rice farming and in going back and forth to see each other.

[The guerrilla-militia] also attentively studies politics, tactics and strategy five times for 35 days. Then they also built 11 houses on their own. One is for an office, one for a kitchen, one which is 13 meters long by 8 meters wide for a club, and they have also completed and guaranteed a set of military supplies.

Besides this work they have poured out their sweat to help the people. After doing their work [they] selected seven outstanding comrades in group 1 and six comrades in group 2. Through all this five days that I had the opportunity to be there, at five o'clock every morning I could hear the NCO on duty sound the signal for everybody to wake up, get ready to join their ranks for roll call inspection, and to do their physical exercises. In late morning they got ready to perform their duty. Because of this pattern they were able to score outstanding achievements that are worthy of admiration.

On the sixth morning my team and I said goodbye to that high hill with the feeling that we would miss it. We admired them under the capable and clear-sighted leadership of the LPRP, especially the close and direct guidance by the party members, the administrative committee of Songkon District, and the administrative committee of Heun Hin Canton, plus the awakening of our fraternal guerrillas in the canton. Of course, the Heun Hin guerrilla unit must step forward unflinchingly. If any enemies invade the territory of the Heun Hin Canton they shall certainly be punished properly.

9884

CSO: 4206/73

DROUGHT SAID TO BE WORST IN 10 YEARS

Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 3 Aug 82 p 2

['Talking Together' Column: "Hurry to Finish Planting the Wet Rice Paddies"]

[Text] We are now moving into August or the eighth month universally which is the ninth month in Laos. Normally in the ninth month, for the growing season in Laos, we can almost say that a majority of farmers all over the country have finished their planting by 90 or 100 percent "in order to have enough water in the rainy season." But this year a majority of the farmers, especially in Vientiane Capital, have not yet finished planting. In some places there has been no ploughing. The reason for the delay in the growing season this year was because of the natural disaster caused by the drought. The drought that dragged on from the fifth to the eighth universal month was the longest period ever over the past decade. This long period of drought created problems and confusion among the farmers because most of the rice-growing by our farmers still depends on nature. Though they are threatened by the natural disaster (drought), when we look at the planting again, especially in the Vientiane City and Province area, a lot of planting has been finished. This has proved to us that nothing can destroy the diligent, unyielding heritage of our farmers.

Before taking pride in the excellent heroic deeds of our farmers who are able to go through these obstacles, first of all the people, cadres, and soldiers must work harder in all kinds of work in order to more speedily implement the Third Party Congress plenum. Speaking of farmers only, first they must attentively and quickly produce, especially this year's rice production, by finishing planting as expected. Wherever there is no water we must mobilize to use lakes. We should not depend only on pumps. We must use all available natural equipment, and convert it to the production process. This means we must form into groups. People of an entire village might unite together to become one work unit acting to mobilize all of the labor force, all equipment, and all the means of production for ploughing and planting along with the fight against the drought.

Now as well as a short time preceding this period it rained in some places to cause good conditions for farmers; however, we must pay attention to conserving water, for example, by making good [dikes] to block all irrigation ditches and marshes in order to keep water for use for a long time. Otherwise,

we might face an even worse drought if we do not have ways to solve the problem and to prevent it.

In our country August, the eighth month of the year, is the rainy season when it rains a lot more. Thus, the big rainy season in our country has now returned. Therefore, all of us especially farmers must prepare ourselves to gather our energy for mobilizing in order to finish planting in time for the planting season. The period up to the Lao ninth month is still considered not too late. At the same time that we pay attention to the drought, we all must pay attention to prevent one more problem. This is to be aware of flooding, as we mentioned before that during the eighth month every year there is a lot more rain in our country; in the past few years we were faced with flooding mostly in the middle of the eighth month. Now in the northern region of our country there is some heavy rain. In order to prevent such a disaster we all must be alert. Do not think that when it is dry like this that it will not flood, because then great harm will come to us. There is a saying that prevention is better than cure, and being careless causes death. Therefore, we must be alert and always ready at all times. The Meteorological Department has reported on the weather that the monsoon from the south and the east formed at the same time that the low pressure track passed the southern region of China and the northern region of our country. This will cause heavy rains and the weather in general will be overcast. Only in the flat land in Vientiane will there be rain in some areas. By facing up to weather conditions like this the extra thing is to create good conditions for farmers, especially in places that are still facing drought. However, we must watch out, and where the soil is low we should find equipment and ways to work against flooding that might be brought on by heavy rains.

Summarizing, our farmers' primary work is to attentively and hurriedly work to increase production, especially the planting that has to be done in time for the season. They must pay attention to successfully fight against the drought in order to guarantee fruitful production and success in victory as expected at the end of this year's production.

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CSO: 4206/73

DRUG SALES REGULATIONS, SHORTAGE OF ANIMAL FEED NOTED

Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 28 Jul 82 pp 2, 4

['Conversation With The Editor' Column: "Animal Food Concentrate"]

[Excerpts] [Question] 1. To get rid of all drugstores in the market the officers involved did their work well. However, later on [I] saw a drugstore open in Saisettha District with the store's name written as "Saisettha District Drugstore" that was run by District Revenue cadres. I understand that the store was set up without having to go through everybody. Is it right when they do this?

2. Concerning animal food concentrate, why don't they sell it to all the people instead of dividing some of it up among cadres? It is expensive to buy in the market and there is a lot on the market. Why don't we who raise animals have feed for them? In this situation the animals will not grow at their full rate.

I hope you do not mind clearing this up for me.

19 July 1982

Sing Deundong

[Answer] 1. The order of the Pharmacy Department, Ministry of Public Health said that "a drugstore which can be opened as a private-or publicly-owned business must be approved by the office involved. A store owner must obtain a certificate issued by a medical authority. This means he must have some knowledge of the medical field and have a correct certificate. A person who has neither knowledge nor certificate is banned." This is the brief requirement. For the drugstore you mentioned I have not yet checked it out, but I guess that at least the store must have complete papers, or otherwise they certainly could not use the name of the district for their store. You said it was "Saisettha District Drugstore." This only means that it must be approved by the authority at the district level at least; however, to be done right it must first have approval from the Pharmacy Department, Ministry of Public Health. As for a person who sells drugs in the store, it is required that they have a medical field and a pharmacy certificate. It cannot be just anybody. The criteria mentioned have to be met. It is forbidden for those who do not meet the qualifications set by the Pharmacy Department.

2. Concerning animal food concentrate, VIENTIANE MAI has already answered this. However, I would like to discuss further with you the fact that the animal food concentrate produced by our factory nowadays is not enough because of the lack of raw materials. So we can only divide it up into small amounts, which is not sufficient for the need. We must each take our turn. You should not feel slighted. Now we are using up to the amount of materials that we have. We have a little so we use a little; if we have a lot we use a lot. We cannot demand more than that. I have to face this problem like you, but it is only that I understand the necessity and the real situation in the private markets. Of course [they have a lot] because they trade freely. There are many ways to bring goods into and out of the country. This means they bought the goods from abroad at more expensive prices. This can solve the shortage problem the people have, but it costs too much. When you do not want to spend too much money, try to use natural food. When I say this do not think that I agree with the private sector. Because of the situation we all must use the private sector temporarily. We hope you understand, especially in the five economic areas which the government has already clearly indicated.

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CSO: 4206/73

VIENTIANE CRIMINAL, CIVIL COURT SEMINAR CONCLUDES

Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 26 Jul 82 pp 1, 4

[Article: "Vientiane City Closes Its First Court Seminar"]

[Text] On the afternoon of 23 July 1982, in the club of the Ministry of Justice, the first seminar on improving court work of Vientiane City was successfully closed after having gone on for one full month under the chairmanship of Mr Phao Phimpachan, chairman of the municipal administrative committee of Vientiane Capital. There were 125 cadres from the Ministry of Justice and the Vientiane City Public Security Service Court who attended the seminar.

The honored guests who participated in the closing ceremony were Mr Kou Souvannaethi, Phimmason Minister and Deputy Minister of Justice, Mr Phao Phimpachan, chairman of the administrative authority of Vientiane Capital Dr Siho Bannavong, and inveted guests along with the many cadres who were involved.

In the ceremony Dr Siho Bannavong who represented the seminar organizing committee reported the success of the first court seminar by saying that in this seminar they studied 11 documents concerning court work. The research of each group made the people who participated in the seminar absorb the socialist laws. They learned to differentiate among wrongdoers, criminal and civil law, jurisdictions, and the setting up of the public prosecutor court and conducting a trial which does not only punish the wrongdoers but also trains those who violate the laws to become aware of and respect the laws.

After that Mr Paho Phimpachan and Mr Kou Souvannaethi took turns giving their views and speeches. Both emphasized the importance of court work and asked those who attended the seminar to apply the theory they had learned from the seminar this time and to put it into practice consistent with the policy of the party and the state laws in order to steadily increase efficiency in maintaining peace and order in society.

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CSO: 4206/73

NEW SRV-AIDED HOSPITAL DESCRIBED

Vientiane SIANG PASASON in Lao 5 Aug 82 p 2

[Article by Bounyong Saipanya: "Friendship Hospital--Savannakhet-Binh Tri Thien"]

[Excerpt] Though none of the people in Sepone District and our fraternal Vietnamese workers know each other's language, they often smile at each other instead and sometimes they nod to each other. This scene is a symbol to remind us that today the cadres and combatants as well as the people of the two countries, Laos and Vietnam, and especially the people of the two provinces of Savannakhet and Binh Tri Thien, are the most joyous and happy to stand side by side attending the ribbon-cutting ceremony for the official opening of the Savannakhet-Binh Tri Thien Friendship Hospital, which is a symbol of friendship and solidarity. This is the moment that the people in Savannakhet Province have been waiting for, especially the people in Sepone District.

It was exactly 9:30 [AM] when Lt Colonel Inpong Khomthilat, a provincial party committee member and a provincial administrative committee member of Savannakhet Province, and Mr Le Ty Son, a provincial party committee member and the deputy chairman of the Binh Tri Thien, started to cut the ribbon in the midst of the applause and admiration of the masses and the continuous echoing of a loudspeaker. This is because the ringing of the golden bell was telling the people that the ribbon-cutting ceremony for the opening of this Friendship Hospital was officially taking place.

After the honored guests and attendees as well as the masses, both Lao and Vietnamese, completed their tour of the building, Mr Do Dy Lan, a representative of the board of directors of construction unit C and Dr Bounmi Phathithak, a provincial public health committee member and also the chief of the Sepone District public health unit, told us to continue carrying out and expanding the terms of the Friendship and Cooperation Treaty in all respects between the two parties and two governments of Laos and Vietnam that was signed on 18 July 1977 in Vientiane Capital. On 3 December 1980 the delegates of the two provinces Savannakhet and Binh Tri Thien agreed to sign a document concerning cooperation and assistance for economic base construction in Savannakhet in which one of them was to build a new hospital in Sepone District. At the beginning of the construction of this hospital

a fair amount of difficulties and confusion arose because the area was quite wild, dense, and full of thorns. The surface was not level and also there were cluster bombs and shrapnel from the American imperialists from the wartime! But because of the efforts of friendship and also the true internationalist fraternal proletariat the workers of the Vietnamese construction division in Binh Tri Thien Province decided to successfully clear a total land area of 25,000 square meters. This included the actual construction site of 3,394 square meters. The construction of the Sepone District hospital started 1 January 1981 and gradually took its shape by the sweat of the fraternal, diligent, creative, and persevering Vietnamese technicians, technical experts, and workers. The hospital consists of 9 buildings. The first is the administration and also the general examination building. It is a two-story building with 26 rooms. Its area is 485 square meters. The others are the pediatric care building, the inpatient building, the outpatient building, surgical building, contagious disease care building, cafeteria, laundry building, and the morgue. This hospital also consists of seven major sections: administration and management, general examination and testing, x-ray, pharmacy, inpatient, and outpatient sections which can receive patients with a total of 75-120 beds. This hospital is fully equipped to carry out examinations, operations, and treatment, and it is guaranteed that every room has adequate electricity and running water. Moreover, there are three wells, two bathhouses, and a reservoir with a capacity of 15,000 liters. The materials used in constructing the hospital included 400 tons of cement, 40 tons of steel, 120,000 tiles, one million bricks, 2,000 cubic meters of sand, 700 cubic meters of stone, 500 cubic meters of lumber, 1,000 cubic meters of gravel, 600 square meters of glass for doors, 3,000 kg of nails, 1,500 kg of paint and waterpaint, and a number of other kinds of materials. On 30 June 1982 the construction of this friendship hospital was beautifully completed. It has created joy and happiness in the great friendship of special and long-lasting solidarity between the two nations of Laos and Vietnam, and especially the two provinces Savannakhet and Binh Tri Thien. That is why they call this hospital the "Savannakhet-Binh Tri Thien Friendship Hospital."

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CSO: 4206/73

PARTIES CALLED ON TO ACCEDE TO PRESIDENT'S STAND ON ELECTIONS

Lahore MASHRIQ in Urdu 13 Aug 82 p 5

[Editorial: "Reconciliation About Disputed Matters Is Possible"]

[Text] The president, Gen Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq, has once again expressed his determination to hold elections in the country. His desire is to see that future elections will result in the establishment of a strong government that would work for the promotion and protection of the Islamic ideology. He also said that it had not yet been finally decided whether the elections will be held on party or nonparty bases. Even if the elections were held on a nonparty basis, those elected with similar viewpoints would still have the right to join together to form a party. He said that for the time being, it was impossible to set a definite time for elections. Nevertheless, the announcement would be made when appropriate.

The president also clarified the role of the army. He recalled that martial law had been imposed several times in Pakistan; first it was Ayub Khan, then Yahya Khan, then Zulfikar Ali Bhutto and now Zia-ul-Haq. He said that he wished that martial law would not be imposed time and again. If, however, for some reason the elected government failed and there was a void, or a crisis developed in the country, then the army's constitutional role should be specified to carry out that administrative responsibility. That, however, did not mean that he intended to establish the superiority of the army or wished to grant it any sort of veto power. Instead, his aim was to temporarily deal with a political vacuum or a critical situation.

These explanations by the president remove a lot of misunderstandings about disputed matters. First, it is certain that elections will be held, though not necessarily on a nonparty basis. Even if the elections were held solely on a nonparty basis, those elected who share a similar viewpoint would have the right to form their own parties. In other words, the aim is not at all to abolish the party system. The political parties, therefore, should not make that point a matter of debate.

The second issue is that of when the elections will be held. In this regard, the president has clearly stated that it is not possible to set the date for elections now; nevertheless, the announcement of the date will be made at an appropriate time. Since the president has advised that the election of local

bodies on a nonparty basis will be held next year, the general elections, no doubt, will be after the local elections. We feel that this is the proper method of restoring democracy, the first step being the local elections, followed by the general elections.

In the meantime, the government will have enough time to formulate a new political structure for the country. The government has already made it clear that the country's politics, like other aspects of life, will be made to follow the teachings of Islam, so that the political process will be a guarantor of Islam and a protector of the ideology of Pakistan and not a source of harm to the country's basic ideology. The government's willingness, however, is the basic requisite for carrying out such a political process. No patriot or political party faithful to Islam should oppose the formulation of such a political system.

The third issue is the constitutional role of the army. This has led the political parties to believe that the present government intends to grant permanent right to the army to interfere in the country's affairs. If this happens, the army would have supremacy over the political and constitutional institutions. Such a situation, undoubtedly, would be against the rule of law and the constitution. It would result in a continuous dispute between the politicians and the armed forces of the country. The president, however, has in clear words refuted such risks. His only objective is to see that in the future the country not reach a stage whereby martial law has to be imposed; rather, even during a critical situation or a political vacuum, the continuity of the constitution might remain intact. The method he has suggested for this is that this issue should be covered in the constitution itself. If an elected government fails for some reason to fill a political vacuum, the army should temporarily fulfill limited constitutional responsibilities to avoid the risk of a crisis in the country. In our view, the defining of such a limited constitutional role for the army is in the interest of the political parties themselves, since, in case of confrontation among them, the extreme situation whereby martial law has to be imposed will end forever. The army, for an interim period, would intervene to establish the continuity of the political process and the constitution. By having elections held under its supervision, it would protect the country from political crisis.

Now that the government's viewpoint regarding the political issues has come fully to the fore, we feel that to settle these matters with the general accord of the nation it is essential to arrange broader consultations among the government and the politicians. Instead of creating an atmosphere of confrontation with the administration, the politicians should settle all issues through dialogue and mutual understanding. If there is a reconciliation about such disputes among the government and the politicians, the restoration of political activities and the timetable for the holding of elections would easily be settled and the country could be put on a straight political path without any disruption.

9779

CSO: 4203/181

CRITICISM OF ELECTIONS AS ONLY 'MEANS TO AN END' REFUTED

Karachi JANG in Urdu 17 Aug 82 pp 3, 10

[Article by Irshad Ahmad Haqqani: "The Significance of Elections Is Not Lessened by Describing Them Merely as Means of Achieving Objectives"]

[Text] Whenever there is a talk about restoring democracy or holding elections in Pakistan, the usual reply from one circle is that elections alone are not the main objective, rather they are the means of achieving an objective. This argument is given by those who are not in favor of holding elections soon, but instead of directly opposing immediate elections, they try to lessen their significance by describing them merely as a means to an end. This very reply also implies that as the work being done is heading towards the "real objective," there is no need to worry about the means. Rather, at times it is also declared as unwise to expend national energy on this means and its possible harmful consequences are described with exaggeration. A scenario is advanced of foreign intervention, the infiltration of foreign funds, disruption within the country, heating up of ideological confrontation, uprising of elements favoring regionalism and similar presumptive and possible dangers.

The conclusion drawn is that as long as there is work being done to achieve the "real objective," there is no need to pursue the dangerous path and open a Pandora's box of problems and complications. Since there are people of various interests and levels of intellectual ability in the society, these arguments do influence some circles, and they begin to oppose elections. Let us first analyze the argument of the nonobjectivity of elections.

In everyday life, a person does a lot of things that in the above-mentioned sense have no objective; rather, they are a means of achieving some objective. But no one for this reason finds them inessential and not urgent. Instead, being a means of achieving an objective, they, too, in a particular sense become an objective, or at least they are perceived to be as important as the objective itself. The main objective of a Muslim's life is to acquire God's blessing and prayer is its means. We cannot, however, lessen the significance of prayer by saying that this is merely a means of achieving an end and has no significance of its own. We cannot attain our goal unless we pursue this means. In this sense, therefore, this means, too, becomes an objective. Eating food is not an objective by itself; it is a way of acquiring health and energy to live. This does not lessen the significance of food. If you ignore food, you would be

deprived of health and energy. If you wish to go to a place one or two hundred miles away, you need transportation and you make arrangements for that. Obviously, the transportation itself is not an objective; rather, it is a means of achieving an objective. This, however, does not lessen the significance of transportation. Defense of your country is an objective. It requires armed forces and ammunition. Weapons and forces are not objectives in themselves, but does that lessen their significance? If someone says that we should obtain the most advanced weapons and you try to lessen the importance of his statement by saying that weapons are not the objective in themselves, who would regard you as sincere and realistic. If the frontiers need to be safeguarded, the armed forces will have to be deployed and weapons will also have to be acquired.

It can be argued that these means are such that the required objectives cannot be achieved without them, but elections are means that are not essential for acquiring the true objective. The question asked here would be, what is the real objective and can it be achieved by ignoring this means? It can be said that the real objective is to serve the people in the best possible way and this can be done without elections. This argument is totally weightless and completely contrary to the facts. Throughout the world, the reliable and accepted method of providing the best service for the people is to grant them the right to elect their own representatives with full freedom so that they can decide for themselves who is capable of serving them and, if such people do not attain the level of their expectations, they can bring forward other people to replace them. If some people assume for themselves that they are providing the maximum possible service to the public, without asking and without being answerable to the public, their claims would be regarded as being without foundation and substance. It is quite possible that whatever service you are providing to the public according to your wisdom, without asking and without seeking their right of rule, may not be acceptable to them. They may not only disagree with the method of your service, but they may also not accept your concept of service. Therefore if an individual or group takes it for granted that without winning the public's confidence he or it is indeed serving the true objective and there is no need to worry about mere "means," this is nothing but self-deceit and an illusion.

As for Pakistan, it can be said that the real objective is not to provide maximum service to the public but to establish an Islamic society, and this task can be performed by nonelected people, too. But how do you know that the lines on which you are establishing the Islamic society are accepted by the nation's collective wisdom or whether its preferences and conceptions are different from yours? It is indeed an impermissible mode of action for a few individuals in power to assume that they are really establishing an Islamic society or to claim that their course of action for their onward march is correct when in fact they have not created an opportunity for the nation's collective insight to examine their thoughts and targets. This mode of action would be described as correct only by those who either possess superhuman wisdom or whose decisions are so overwhelmed by their interests that it is impossible for them to decide on the basis of given facts. Even if the real objective is to establish an Islamic society and it is different from the objective of providing maximum possible service to the public (although an Islamic society alone can be a true society for human service), it is not the job of a few individuals in power to set the

guidelines for such a course of action, since their interests, individual and collective, can have an undesirable impact on their thinking. Specification of the guidelines for the establishment of an Islamic society should be the result of the expression of collective wisdom. The acknowledged method for this is for the political parties to win public confidence in light of their platforms. Society is not the name given to a high, middle class circle and the thinking of that circle is not the final word. Society's other circles are not all wayward, oppressed and ignorant. The nation's collective wisdom can only be expressed if everyone is given an opportunity for freedom of expression. The concepts, targets and preferences arising as a result of this alone can be trustworthy. Whether the real objective is to establish an "Islamic society" or to provide maximum possible service to the public, in both instances the correct method is to grant the public the right to elect the rulers of their choice. In the present era, this can be achieved by holding elections. It is not incorrect, therefore, to say that as a means of achieving an end, the elections by themselves are an objective, just as eating food, in spite of being a way to acquire energy, is an objective in itself.

9779

CSO: 4203/172

ELECTION COMMISSION PLANS FOR VOTER REGISTRATION ANNOUNCED

Karachi DAWN in English 5 Sep 82 p 12

[Text] ISLAMABAD, Sept 4: The Election Commission announced today the programme for fresh enrolment of eligible voters in the electoral rolls and for correction or deletion of existing erroneous entries therein.

According to a Press note of the Election Commission, applications for this purpose should be presented to the Registration Officers, the Assistant Registration Officers between Sept. 10, 1982 to Oct. 24, 1982. Applications for fresh enrolment should be accompanied by photo-stat copies of identity cards.

The province-wise lists containing the appointments of 1149 officers made by the Chief Election Commissioner for the registration of voters and correction and amendment of the electoral rolls throughout the country have also been issued.

The lists include 269 registration officers: 118 for Punjab, 1 for Federal Area, 65 for Sind, 40 for N.W.F.P. and 45 for Baluchistan.

The Registration Officers will be assisted by 880 Assistant Registration officers: 398 for the Punjab, 2 for Federal Area, 235 for Sind, 140 for N.W.F.P. and 105 for Baluchistan.

The Registration Officers have been appointed from amongst the Additional Deputy Commissioners, Assistant Commissioners, Sub-Divisional Magistrates, Cantonment Magistrates, Executive Officers on Cantonment Boards and other officers of equivalent status.

The Assistant Registration Officers have been appointed from amongst the election officers, Tehsildars, Mukhtiarkars, officers of the Education Department, Sub-Divisional Officers (Canals), Excise and Taxation Officers, Assistant Directors of District Census and Registration Organisation, Assistant Registrars of Cooperative Societies and other officials of equivalent status.

The application forms are available free of cost at the offices of the Registration Officers, Assistant Registration Officers. The applications giving the requisite particulars can also be made on plain paper.

All administrative arrangements will be completed by Sept. 8 for undertaking the work of updating the electoral rolls, it is learnt in Karachi.

According to the programme given out by the Election Commission to all the four Provincial Election Commissioners the electoral rolls will be displayed from Sept. 9 onwards in each electoral area in the offices of the Registration Officers and Assistant Registration Officers.

The applications for inclusion of names and the deletion and correction of existing entries in the rolls will be entertained by the Registration and the Assistant Registration Officers from Sept. 10 to Oct. 24.

The Registration Officers will take their decision on the application for inclusion, deletion and correction from Sept. 10 to Nov. 8.

The finalisation of the manuscript of the lists of additions, deletions and corrections on the basis of the decision of the Registration Officers will be done on Nov. 15.

The printing of the lists of additions, deletions and corrections and their final publication along with the existing rolls will be completed during the one month period — from Nov. 15 to Dec. 15.

The existing electoral rolls were prepared afresh with reference qualifying date of Jan. 1, 1979 and published on Sept. 1, 1979.

CSO: 4220/373

SOCIAL REFORM CAMPAIGN--PRACTICAL STEPS SUGGESTED

Karachi DAWN in English 27 Aug 82 p 7

[Editorial]

[Text]

THE Government's move to concentrate on social reforms for a year is bound to receive the wholehearted support of the people and the media. It is now widely realised that graft and several forms of corruption and deviant behaviour have made deep inroads into our society. The phenomenon has not only endangered our cultural and moral values. It has added to the oppression and injustices that have been handed down to us from the colonial times. It has, moreover, rendered it extremely difficult to evolve a well-adjusted society in which material advancement and spiritual contentment go hand in hand. Government functionaries have of late been eloquent about their determination to root out graft and corruption, and the President himself has made it clear that he means business when he decided at the inter-provincial conference, held at Islamabad on Wednesday, to establish several committees for launching the Islah-i-Muashira campaign. This speaks of the Government's

good intentions, but good intentions, though essential to begin a task, are not by themselves a guarantee for its successful completion. What is equally, if not more, important is the approach adopted and the machinery employed for the purpose.

Although corruption has become pervasive in our public life, it is obvious that the administration's role in contributing to this decay of moral values is immense. Directly or indirectly, the Government deals with nearly all branches of corporate life and the presence of the administration is felt everywhere. As such, corruption in government has had a profound effect on society as a whole, for graft, bribery, nepotism, feather-bedding and dishonesty, when practised by the bureaucracy, have way of spreading like a contagion. Hence, it is clear that for the Islah-i-Muashira to make any headway, it is important that the Government first put its own house in order. Extraordinary and radical measures taken under martial law from time to time to purge corrupt officials have

made no impact whatsoever. Had this not been the case, the extensive screening carried out by the Ayub Khan regime, the '303 operation' under Yahya Khan and the summary dismissal of 1,300 officials when the People's Party came to power should have had a salutary effect on the level of honesty in the administration. What is actually needed is a system in the Government providing for an in-built mechanism to detect and root out corruption. This needs to be a continuous and permanent process integrated into the normal institutional framework and should not require special executive decrees and specially constituted committees to enforce. The procedure of entrusting a few officials from the upper echelon of the bureaucracy, who may not necessarily be above corruption themselves, with the responsibility of judging the conduct and actions of the other bureaucrats morally, legally and administratively is not a very sound idea. It invariably leads to more corruption, nepotism and victimisation on personal or political grounds. It is more important that the working of the bureaucracy be so devised that Government officers are permanently accountable for their actions and remain under the watchful eye of an impartial agency with sufficient powers to deal effectively with administrative corruption, injustice and excesses. Since an increase in State powers invariably provides greater scope and opportunity for official corruption, it

is better that over-government be avoided and bureaucratic levers and controls be cut down to the basic minimum. What applies to the Government bureaucracy also applies to the directors and managers of the public sector autonomous bodies and the public utilities. Corruption in these sectors in a way sometimes hurts the people more directly.

If any public official is found to be corrupt, he should be made to suffer the odium of the fullest public exposure and the forfeiture of his ill-gotten wealth. An effective mechanism to expose all corruption through the mass media and confiscate the illegally acquired gains could prove highly rewarding as a deterrent. This has not been tried so far, and the corrupt officials have been only retired or dismissed. For the *Islah-i-Muashira* campaign to succeed it is important that the media be given sufficient power to investigate and expose the irregularities and wrong-doings of corrupt bureaucrats. Of course, this is a function which has to be performed with a high sense of responsibility and discretion, for libel and defamation cannot be condoned in the name of public exposure. But under the system which operates today, the bureaucrats enjoy almost total immunity by virtue of the amended 1,860 defamation law which makes punishable the publication of seemingly libellous matter against any person or agency "even if it is true and in the public interest". However, the induction of the

media, though necessary, will not be enough. It is most important, at the same time, to provide a high-powered machinery consisting of retired judges and other persons of unimpeachable integrity, but excluding serving officials, to receive complaints in confidence, to investigate the complaints thoroughly and record evidence and to report the findings to the President for necessary action. If such a machinery inspires the people's confidence and if the complainants have the assurance that they will not get into trouble if they denounce an official, complaints will begin to flow in a steady stream. A campaign to educate and motivate the people to reform society should certainly be encouraged but it cannot proceed far until the administrative machinery is purged of corrupt elements and institutionalised wrongdoing is ended. Once sufficient progress has been made in this area, corruption in business and other branches of national life can be combated with greater chances of success.

CSO: 4200/371

VIGILANCE BODIES TO FIGHT SOCIAL EVILS IN RAWALPINDI DIVISION PLANNED

Karachi DAWN in English 5 Sep 82 p 4

[Text] JEHLUM, Sept. 4--The vigilance committees at the district level, and Islahi committees in urban and rural areas of Rawalpindi division will be constituted to conduct the campaign against corruption, bribery and other malpractices in the administration and the eradication of social evils.

This was stated by the Commissioner, Rawalpindi, Mr Mohammed Afzal Kahut, while addressing a meeting of the officers of district administration, Jehlum.

He said reformation of society was an uphill task which required efforts at the official as well as public level. The vigilance committees headed by Deputy Commissioners were, therefore, being set up which would ensure that departmental inquiries against officials with regard to corruption, irregularities and malpractices, etc., were finalised speedily and decided promptly and those found guilty were dealt with severely. The reasons of delay, if any, in the finalisation of such cases would have to be reported to the higher authorities, he added.

To supplement their efforts from the public side the Islahi committees consisting of notables and reputed persons were being organised in different localities and wards in cities and also in villages to solicit the cooperation and support of councillors and members of Zakat and Ushr committees in making the drive against anti-social elements and social evils a success.

Moreover, slogans for the promotion of moral values and for ending corruption are being displayed in Government offices and at public places to win support from all quarters in this behalf.

Similarly, the obscene writings and photographs on walls are being removed. It would also be ensured that film publicity boards do not exhibit or paint obscene photographs.

Mr Kahut said a campaign might also be started against the use and sale of narcotics, manufacture of spurious drugs, adulteration, ostentatious living and luxurious spendings, black marketing and other social evils.

Seminars, symposiums and discussions might be arranged at all levels of the administration in which Ulema, educationists, lawyers and other learned persons

might be invited to deliver lectures for the projection of moral values and eradication of evils.

The Boy Scouts, students and social workers might also be involved in this exercise, and the youth might be employed in constructive activities such as afforestation, cleanliness, blood donation and for other welfare services, Mr Kahut remarked.

He directed the officials to regularly carry out inspection of police stations and their subordinate office and frequently hold meeting with councillors and people of their areas to know their problems and to seek their cooperation in solving the problems. The watch and ward and chowkidari system might also be organised to prevent dacoities.

CSO: 4220/373

TI'S SPLIT WITH MRD, DIFFERENCES WITH OTHER PARTIES REPORTED

Karachi DAWN in English 5 Sep 82 p 9

[Article by Nisar Osmani]

[Text]

LAHORE, Sept 4: Is Air Marshal (retired) Asghar Khan once again poised for a solo flight after bidding farewell to the MRD with which the defunct Tehrik-i-Istiqal appears to have developed serious differences over the question of setting up an organisational structure?

The question is being widely debated in the political circles which feel that within the Tehrik itself, the opinion is divided. On the one hand, there is a section which doubts the sagacity of the MRD's executive in setting up a permanent secretariat despite the Tehrik's repeated and clear-cut opposition to the idea. On the other hand, some people believe that the matter is not too basic to force the party to part ways with its friends in the alliance. The latter are of the opinion that the odds facing the Tehrik would be still formidable in case it chooses to opt out.

Among the top leadership of the party, Air Marshal (retired) Asghar Khan is under detention and two

other leaders i.e. Mian Mahmud Ali Kasuri and Mr. Musheer Peshimam are away from the country on health grounds. The party executive committee is meeting later this month when the two last mentioned office-bearers are expected to be back.

Circles close to the party leadership maintain that a decision over the issue would not be easy to take. Of the remaining three known parties outside the fold of the MRD, Maulana Noorani's JUP is probably the only party with which it could develop some sort of understanding.

As regards the remaining two organisations i.e. the Jamaat-i-Islami and the Pagaro Muslim League, the Tehrik has already been engaged in a wordy duel with them.

However the fact that the Tehrik was the first party to say goodbye to the PNA explains many things and the possibility of a similar decision at the forthcoming Peshawar meeting cannot be ruled out.

CSO: 4220/373

YEAR 2001 TERMED 'DOOMSDAY'--POPULATION TRENDS ANALYZED; PLANNING FAULTED

Karachi DAWN in English 27 Aug 82 Magazine p I

[Article by Zubeida Mustafa]

[Text]

What will life be like twenty years hence? If you read science fiction and have a lively imagination you might conjure up fantasies of space travel, computers and robots. But if you are a hard-headed realist your thoughts should turn to how 154 million — instead of 85 million — impoverished people will eke out a living in an underdeveloped country.

Life, at least in Pakistan, is not going to be easy at the turn of the century. Problems are to be anticipated if projections made by experts are to be believed, and there is no reason why they should not be.

This is how life will be in the year 2001: Karachi is a city of 18 million. A middle class family like that of the Ahmads lives at least 50 kilometres away from the city centre where accommodation is relatively cheaper the rent of a tiny flat being Rs. 8,000 per month. Thatta is a suburb of Karachi and given the pressures on trains and buses it takes Mr. Ahmad three hours to commute between home and place of work every morning.

Transport is not the only problem. There is not enough food to go around so it is rationed and Mrs. Ahmed spends hours standing in queues. Food is expensive too beef sells at Rs. 100 per kilo, chicken Rs. 90 per kilo and eggs cost Rs. 25 per dozen.

At the end of the working day Mr. Ahmad walks down fifteen floors rather than wait for a lift. When he returns home at 8 p.m. there is no recreation to look forward to. His flat is dimly lit because to conserve electricity only low powered bulbs are permitted and gas is supplied for five hours a day. Mr. Ahmad's sole entertainment is TV. There is simply no question of going out of the apartment. At night, gangs of hoodlums roam the streets to descend on those who are vulnerable.

This is the scenario drawn up in *Pakistan A.D. 2001*, a report published recently by the Family Planning Association of Pakistan. If population continues to grow at the present rate, the year 2001 will not be an easy one. The FPAP's report rightly states, "No sector is free from the ramifications of a three per cent annual population growth".

Baby boom

Many of the trends anticipated for 2001 have already set in and they will grow as Pakistan's population grows. It is obvious that Pakistan has been fighting a losing battle against the baby boom. The overcrowded maternity wards in the urban hospitals tell barely half the story. Figures speak out more accurately.

In 1901 the area now constituting Pakistan had a population of 16 million. In fifty years this doubled itself and in 1951 our population was 33 million. The next doubling came much faster and the 1972 census re-

corded a population of 65 million. The latest population count puts it at 85 million. It will be 154 million in 2001.

Population planning programmes have failed to make any headway in Pakistan and the country enjoys the dubious distinction of being singled out along with a handful of others for mention on this count in international conferences and reports on family planning.

After 17 years of an officially backed population planning programme in the country, the failure of family planning is quite shocking, especially if it is recalled that the world population growth is said to have slowed down to 1.7 per cent this year and some countries such as Cuba and China have achieved spectacular decline in fertility rates.

The socio-cultural and economic factors contributing to a high population growth rate in Pakistan are not difficult to pinpoint. It is generally the uneducated and the illiterate who resist the idea of birth control and are most difficult to motivate. In view of the low priority given to education in this country it is understandable how there are so many people here who fail to grasp the implications of a large family for their own lives, leave aside the effect it will have on the country.

The demographer's arguments have fallen flat before the unshakable belief that God is the provider and every new-born (there being 248 of them every hour in Pakistan) will be fed by the Creator.

Popular resistance ranges from the pure and simple belief that offsprings are a blessing which should not be preempted to the more pragmatic that with the high rate of infant mortality (115 per 1,000) only a few children are sure of surviving and growing up.

For many parents, children are an economic asset rather than a liability, and an insurance for their old age. Since they do not believe in investing in the child's education or health, such parents only have to feed him for a few years till he is old enough to become economically productive and start earning or helping in the family business.

Then of course there are those who look upon children as a status symbol. For the man they are a hallmark of his virility, for the woman, a source of security. The woman who has the largest number of

children, especially boys, can be sure of being the favourite daughter-in-law and can command some respect from her husband.

In the face of such beliefs, the population planner's job is obviously not a bed of roses. But some headway should have been possible had our population planning programmes been more realistic in their goals, been backed with better organisation, had clearly defined communications strategies and the Government had shown sufficient commitment.

Nomenclature

Although population explosion could doom this country forever, Governments have generally tended to fight shy of this all-important sector of public planning. Except in the days when the TV and radio sought to spread the family planning message through jingles like "Do Bachay Khushal Gharana" this subject has been taboo in public life.

How the programme has been labelled is itself quite revealing. In the mid-sixties it was known as the family planning programme. Next it came to be called the population planning programme. Now it is the population welfare programme.

The strategies adopted have also varied. At first a target oriented approach was adopted in the sixties. This failed for contraceptives are not like antibiotics to be used for only a given period. High dropout rates and low continuation rates meant that targets might have been met but birth rates remained unaffected.

Then came the continuous motivation system of the seventies. Under this, a team of male and female motivators approached a family to motivate its members to take to family planning. Registers of every household in the locality were maintained and follow-up visits paid to supply contraceptive.

But continuous motivation had to be a continuous process if it were to succeed in view of the high rate of illiteracy, lack of social awareness and the general indifference of both men and women. If the motivators became slack even once, months of efforts could be wasted. This proved to be an expensive process.

Simultaneously, an attempt was made to motivate the people by

contraceptive inundation. But by itself the strategy of making contraceptives accessible in abundance produced no results.

Now this bold approach, which many believe only produced a backlash as happened in India during the Emergency, has been abandoned in favour of the indirect integrated strategy. The Population Welfare Planning Plan, as its name implies, seeks to reduce the crude birth rate from an estimated 2.9 per cent in 1980 to 2.7 per cent in 1983 by raising the level of human development.

The approach is to be the indirect one. Thus the Plan does not even make a direct call for family planning and the field service of the Population Department is being de-emphasised. Only recently, 8,000 employees were retrenched and other organisations such as railways, industries, local bodies are being called upon to cooperate in promoting the concept of family planning.

Some of the basic assumptions underlying the Welfare Plan are correct. It is known that an increase in the level of development, especially in the lives of women, leads to a drop in birth rate. Prevalence of education, more so among women, low infant mortality rates, female employment and improvement in the status of women are known to have been important factors contributing to low fertility rates. Sri Lanka is a good example where investment in the social sector has paid off.

But there are dangers in abandoning the direct strategy altogether in Pakistan, as the Government appears inclined to do. We spend so little on health and education, and whatever progress is made is promptly neutralised by the growing population, that we might have to wait till eternity for social development to yield results in the family planning sector.

Allocations

Moreover the Government's commitment to this programme appears to be minimal. The financial allocations for the programme speak for themselves.

In 1976-77, a sum of Rs. 243 million was allocated for population planning and Rs. 202 million was actually utilised. In 1980-81, Rs. 159 million was allocated and only Rs. 130 million was utilised. Even

after the new plan was launched in July 1981, financial allocations did not touch the old level.

Rs. 190 million was allocated and Rs. 144 million was to be utilised — even less than the previous year. Significantly, nearly a third of the funds has come from foreign sources.

As the momentum of the early seventies has slowed down, the use of contraceptives has sharply declined in the last few years. Today, only six per cent couples in the country use contraceptives.

At the present rate, the population explosion will absorb over 10 per cent of the national income just to maintain the present level of economic development. In other words, we find ourselves in the rather unenviable situation in which Alice found herself in Lewis Carroll's *Through the Looking Glass* where "it takes all the running you can do to keep yourself in the same place."

Since it is now becoming increasingly difficult to keep up the "running", we can expect a downward slide. *Pakistan A.D. 2001* should come as an eye-opener.

The employment scene will become more and more bleak. Although the labour participation rate in Pakistan is extremely low (only 30 per cent) unemployment has already begun to produce adverse repercussions.

The flood tide of emigrants has acted as a safety valve. But in due course many Pakistani labourers and technocrats will be forced to return home. They will be competing for scarce jobs as the labour force will be expanding at the rate of 800,000 persons every year.

The return of the emigrants will have profound social, political and economic repercussions. At present 22.9 million people form the labour force. By 2001, 32 million additional jobs will have to be created, even at the current low level of participation. If this level rises, competition for scarce jobs will increase.

Food situation

The food situation will be no better. Merely to maintain the current average diet, the agricultural sector will have to make herculean efforts. Wheat production, for instance, will need to increase from 8.7 million tonnes in 1978 to 18.2 million tonnes in 2001; vegetable ghee from 332,000 tonnes to 919,000 ton-

nes and meat from 655,000 tonnes to 1.45 million tonnes. And this would merely maintain the unsatisfactory level of caloric intake.

Even this will pose problems for a levelling off seems to have occurred in agricultural production. The increase rate has dropped considerably. Thus, between 1960 and 1969, production of wheat, cotton and rice went up by 73 per cent, 75 per cent and 97 per cent respectively. But between 1970 and 1979 the increase was 36 per cent for wheat and rice, while cotton production actually fell.

Now that the potential of the green revolution has been tapped, it will be difficult to keep hunger at bay when the population continues to increase.

Another area where the picture is most depressing according to FPAP's report is the social sector. To give primary education to all Pakistani children, 23.7 million school places will be required in 2001. At present there are only six million and at the current rate of increase there will be shortfall of over 10 million places in twenty years. Health cover which is most inadequate will be stretched even thinner in the year 2001.

And what does the future hold for the people of Pakistan. According to *Pakistan A.D. 2001* the population increase, urbanisation and inequitable distribution of scarce goods and services will swell the constituency of the dispossessed

and alienated people who will perceive themselves to be the have-nots. Crimes, food riots and peasant marches will become common occurrences.

"This massive population increase cannot be swept under the carpet indefinitely, the issue must be faced squarely and a clear policy evolved. For instance, if it is decided that the State should not try to influence the birth rate in any way, this should be recognised and reflected in policy-making. The present attitude of sitting back and hoping that the birth rate will decline suddenly on its own and not providing adequately for the rising population is an ostrich-like approach", observes the report. It might be added that this could prove disastrous for Pakistan.

The Family Planning Association of Pakistan has rendered a great service to the cause of progress and development by publishing this report. It is to be hoped that this is to be a periodical exercise.

However, greater care needs to be taken in preparing the graphs, which are most relevant and informative. A few of them are not accurate, for instance, the ones on Government revenues, imports, wheat and rice production, rail tracks and emigrant workers. Others have been amateurishly done, are not clear and labels have been dropped e.g., the chart on major imports gives figures without indicating the currency.

TALKS WITH AFGHANISTAN BY YEAR END LIKELY

Karachi DAWN in English 3 Sep 82 p 1

[Text] NEW DELHI, Sept 2--Mr Shah Mohammed Dost, Foreign Minister of the Karmal regime, has said talks with Pakistan on the Afghan problem might be resumed later this year.

In an interview with a Press Trust of India correspondent in Kabul yesterday Mr Dost said the June talks in Geneva held under the United Nations auspices were useful and had helped to sort out areas of agreement and disagreement.

He said the UN Secretary General's representatives Deigo Codovez might visit Kabul and Islamabad before another round of talks were held.

The week-long talks in Geneva to find a way out for the withdrawal of an estimate 100,000 Soviet troops from Afghanistan were held through Mr Deigo Cordovez as Pakistan does not recognise the Soviet backed regime in Kabul.

Meanwhile Babrak Karmal has appealed to Afghan nationals abroad to return home to start a new normal human and free life, diplomatic sources reported here.

The appeal made last week said the country needed them and assured them that the Afghan citizens enjoyed complete democratic right and privileges and freedom of religious and political activity.

The sources said the appeal was different from earlier ones in being more apologetic in tone and defensive in character.

Although it sought to justify as usual the Soviet presence in the country it contained little of the threats which characterised his earlier speeches.

CSO: 4220/372

BOMB BLAST REPORTED AT SAFDAR'S HOUSE

Karachi DAWN in English 3 Sep 82 p 1

[Text]

SIALKOT, Sept 2: An attempt to assassinate Khawaja Mohammad Safdar, Chairman, Federal Council, was made here in the early hours today when two unidentified motorcyclists, believed to be members of terrorist group, blasted a hand-grenade at his residence. Kh. Safdar was not present in his house as he had already left for Quetta.

It is believed that the hand-grenade was of foreign origin. The culprit aimed at killing him but the bomb deviated from its set course and fell upon an adjoining house. A part of the ceiling of the house blasted off and two women, who were sleeping had a narrow escape. The sound of the explosion heard in the surrounding areas and created a panic in the city.

The Superintendent of Police Mr Talat Mahmood, immediately reached the scene to investigate into the incident.

The splinters of the hand-grenade slightly damaged a number of houses.

According to an expert Syed Mushtaq Ahmed, who is a Civil Defence officer, the hand-grenade was meant for killing a person and not for causing damage to property. The local administration was of the view that explosion was a follow-up of the threat recently given to Kh. Safdar who did not take it seriously. When Kh. Safdar was requested to seek the help of guards on his arrival at Sialkot he refused to accept it on the plea that he was one of the commoners and did not need any police guard for the security of his life. But the administration had posted some Watch and Ward men in plain clothes to avoid any untoward happening.

On receiving the news of the explosion, the markets and business centres were closed as a mark of protest against the incident.

PPI adds: The Sialkot police have registered a case under Section 3 of Explosives Act against two unidentified terrorists who managed

to escape after planting the bomb.

Giving details of the incident, the SP, Sialkot told a Press conference that the two terrorists riding a motor-bike threw a tiny bomb which fell on the roof of a verandah of Khawaja Safdar's neighbour Ghulam Hussain a shopkeeper.

The explosion damaged the roof without inflicting any injury to any member of the family of Ghulam Hussain, with a scare hole of four by six inches.

Quoting bomb explosive experts of Civil Defence the SP said, the bomb was "prima facie", locally made, splinters of which have been recovered by the police.

Although no arrest could be made the police have started investigations.

It may be recalled that Khawaja Safdar recently received a unanimous letter calling for his resignation from the Federal Council or to face dire consequences.

CSO: 4220/372

SHORTCOMINGS OF THE EDUCATION SYSTEM VS. SOCIAL NEEDS ANALYZED

Karachi DAWN in English 3 Sep 82 Mabazine pp I, IV

[Article by Najma Sadeque]

[Text]

Why do people almost invariably want to be educated? Is education making any contribution to Pakistani society? Is it NECESSARY to be educated and be a productive part of the mainstream?

Few people doubt that Pakistani education, such as it is today, leaves much to be desired. But few are able to pinpoint the roots of the malady apart from the more manifest causes such as poor syllabi, textbooks and facilities.

As Dr. Manzoor Ahmed, Professor of Philosophy, Karachi University finds, they are traceable to societal attitudes, especially of those who profess utmost idealism — be it national or religious — but tend rather to maintain the status quo of the few born into the ranks of those who administer society, or control its resources and tools.

Known for the originality of views as well as for peeling away the superficial trappings from the nitty-gritty, Dr. Manzoor Ahmed continues his personal crusade for the creation of functional and meaningful education. Present Pakistani education, he points out, produces countless theoreticians who are unable to apply their knowledge pragmatically; to what avail is education if there is no in-

teraction between the higher seats of learning and the institutions that are supposed to absorb their products? And, as he concludes, M.A. or M.Sc. degree does not necessarily make a good or better Muslim.

The following is a transcript of my question-answer session with him:.

Najma Sadeque: Assuming that education is a means to an end rather than an end in itself, to what extent do you think Pakistani education today is preparing our youth for their future, both career-wise and for their role in society?

Dr. Manzoor Ahmed: I'm afraid I haven't much to say in favour of our education or educational institutions in this respect. To my mind they are not at all preparing anyone with any definite aim or purpose. The point is that the education they are getting from school right upto the university level is not at all linked to the needs and demands of society in Pakistan.

We have been having these five-years plans which mention how many trained personnel such as doctors, engineers, educationists and so on will be needed in the next five-year period. Somehow, neither these figures nor the work being done at educational institutions have any relevance whatsoever to what is called for.

I clearly remember an instance

when one such 5-year economic plan stated that at a given time a specific number of educationists would be required for Karachi University. Yet, when such personnel with the requisite qualifications were available, they there were no job vacancies! The same fate befell a large number of engineers. Fortunately, the Middle-Eastern market that had come up at a timely moment, I would say, was able to absorb them. Society itself had prepared no jobs for them. There is a total lack of understanding between the education on one side and planning on the other.

Secondly, education is not preparing that kind of individual who can readily go to the job market and find his place or be able to create beneficially the need for his abilities. For example, we are creating engineers who don't even know how to work with their hands.

We are creating scientists who do not know where or how their discipline is relevant to the society they are living in. We are producing specialists such as microbiologists, biochemists and pharmacists who end up jobless in their field. Obviously there is a lack of proper planning when such personnel cannot be absorbed and when institutions are not preparing the kind that ARE needed. That's the sad state of institutions now.

N.S.: What system would you suggest as an alternative that would provide the solution?

Dr. Manzoor: You know, the first Education Commission Report which was constituted by President Ayub Khan was one of the most comprehensive reports we have ever had in this country. It wasn't perfect but it tried to evolve a model of education which made room for selectivity (since everybody had the right to higher education and there should be a rise in the field structure also). It was more or less on the American pattern.

That report indeed contained good suggestions and ideas but could never be implemented. Because, firstly, education in our society is not an isolated phenomenon;

it's linked with all other aspects of society.

So when you want to make a decision that concerns society that isn't liked by some, there's agitation because of the economic considerations. The proposals in the report required enormous amounts of money for implementation. Ultimately it was decided to utilise only those parts of the report that didn't require any additional expenditure! Now this is absolutely ridiculous! As a preparatory exercise, education naturally calls for high investment, yet the government is not prepared to do that.

N.S.: Which the private sector may have done to some degree where able?

Dr. Manzoor: Yes. But society is not altogether able to or willing to take up such a monumental task. It is the government's responsibility to give priority to education for the very sake of development. I am most amused when government officials — from department heads to Secretary level — say that it is the duty of the philanthropists and the moneyed class to invest in education, after the government has taken it away into their own hands! The Government has made a commitment and should fulfil it after all, it takes taxes. It is very ironic that the Government terms education as non-developmental expenditure. They've picked up this term from some already developed countries and apply it where it doesn't. As if we can develop the country without the trained and educated!

Building

Thirdly, and most unfortunately, we try to multiply indiscriminately, our number of institutions. Money is drained in buildings, maintenance and salaries. If you look at the budget of the universities you'll find that's what most of it goes into. Of course that's very important, but there the budget is exhausted! There's nothing left for the proper imparting of education. Students need proper libraries, equipment, instruments, chemicals and other aids — and these are the most neglected areas of all!

They've been given Science degrees without the benefit of adequate practical exercises. Some or

all things can't be done or learnt because the requisite items are simply not there! So the degree-holder goes out without knowing how to use his hands, how to apply his knowledge, how to fulfil job requirement, because he hasn't been taught! This is happening even in such highly practical areas as engineering and applied sciences.

N.S.: Does this mean there is no attempt at co-ordination? No monitoring of requirements in business and industry, current and anticipated, so that the ratio of specific types of education required can be gauged and arranged for?

Dr. Manzoor: Quite. There's no survey done ever. Even if we know we still won't be able to do it, because, one, the money is not allotted for it; two, our curriculum hasn't been developed in that respect; and three, our whole educational system right from the beginning is not geared upto it by producing individuals who can at once integrate into society and be used for its purpose.

N.S.: Let's go back to the beginnings of an education, starting from the family and how each stage phases into the next. What are the shortcomings you find and how can the curricula be revamped?

Dr. Manzoor: We need to have a synoptic vision first — what do we want to achieve by educating our children? Now to say that the target is to create a "good citizen" with some sort of an Islamic idealism in the mind in speaking too generally, too vaguely. It conveys little.

Targets have to be specifically defined and quantified. The targets we have are without structure. All we achieve is literacy and transferring some information from the book to the student's mind, but not how to utilize that information.

I feel that the course from the primary level right upto the age of about eighteen or nineteen or twenty should comprise a cohesive, rounded block of education which is not only complete in itself but which also provides the base for higher studies or training if at all the student has the capability and wishes to study further.

The way our young children are being taught is nothing short of sheer cruelty. I'm personally against sending very young kids to school. They should be taught at home upto the age of six or seven,

and not got rid of — to carry mountains of books they can scarcely understand even while learning parrot-like. I find it unhealthy and too early an alienation from the home which is the child's first experience of society.

There is no need for a score of books. One can teach a child a whole lot of subjects just through teaching the language, and that way the content would be better integrated and understandable. And all contained in one book.

N.S.: But hadn't some such plan of a single-book course for primary schools been announced some time ago?

Dr. Manzoor: Yes, but I don't know what happened to that plan. There's no sign of it. Furthermore, the education should be imparted within the school because today children are NOT being taught in the school. The lesson is rushed through and they are piled with homework, and they go home and seek the help of their elders or their private tutors. The school is merely pointing out what lessons are to be learnt and acting as yardstick. Even the homework should be done at school. What's the big idea? If ultimately all the teaching is to be done at home, why send the child at all to school and waste time and money confusing and tiring him?

Instead of determining what books the student should read, one must determine standards at all levels. And there should be a state examination which any child can take at the age of eighteen or nineteen or so, NOT to find out how much memorised book information he has been able to retain but to measure his command and facility with language and his comprehension, and all this should be done in the vernacular. There should be no particularisation whatsoever of subjects at the secondary level as is done now in preparation of a specialised course at the college/university level.

There are for example, the Engineering group and Humanities group and Medical group — all very silly names — you can't imagine the damage being done in narrowing down the options and leaving them unfilled. From an early stage the child has made up his mind to be a

doctor or an engineer or teacher and a few other professions without having a clue of the hundreds of other fields of specialisation that exist and for which there is a crying need.

N.S.: So this "base-line" education until the child has left his teens must also provide a broad orientation to all fields branches of knowledge and the specialised professions that arise from them?

Dr. Manzoor: Absolutely. What happens now. For the most part, those who enter university are those who have been rejected by the engineering and medical and agricultural colleges. Not because they are no good; just that some others' mark-sheets were a little better, and they don't know where else they can go. They are still groping both for a subject and for a future. This has become a syndrome.

Diversification

Diversification should come in only after the ground leading to the state examination is complete. Far more technical schools and technical education should be provided. Unless we and until we link up the base of technology in our society, even science cannot help.

We produce science researchers in our country whom we cannot utilise because we do not have a high technical base. As a matter of fact we are exporting our expertise and know-how even to advanced countries!

They spend nothing on us and instead they grab what we produce at our expense only to lose them! For instance, our people are working in highly advanced, research-based industries, organisations and university laboratories in Europe and America. So they're getting top-notch specialists almost like cheap labour in that they have not had to invest in some twenty years or so in his education. Why can't they work here? Because though the education is provided, its application is not! Higher technical schools and colleges would provide that.

N.S.: Do we have enough higher technical schools. This term is often confused with trade schools.

Dr. Manzoor: Yes. These technical institutions must be treated at par as far as their status with other professions is concerned. So the idea of polytechnic academies should be improved upon. Before entering one, the student should

have about twenty years of grounding including the social and exact science, liberal arts and appreciation.

Thereby as they learn in technical institutions, they are constantly aware of the context in which they are learning, and in which they have to apply that knowledge. Afterwards, someday they may be able to innovate and evolve a new technology to raise the base and the level of technology in the country. They cannot do it outside a field of reference.

Research

Not that university education should be limited. But the emphasis here should only be on research and higher education; otherwise, a general degree is superfluous as it can't be put to use. In university too, the student must spend at least one year intensively learning one foreign language, preferably English, since it is an international one and the most widespread. But it could be any other — German, French, Chinese, Russian, Spanish, Arabic depending on his particular area of interest.

The syllabi for all university education has to be redesigned. There has to be a direct linkup between higher university learning and society at large — there is little or none now. Those in the universities are unfortunately contributing nothing to society.

For example, the political scientists are providing no insight into the politics of the country. Those in International Affairs are not suggesting any alternative foreign policies. Those in economics are contributing nothing towards economic development; not even examining, analysing and criticising various policies and schemes that are constantly coming in. What earthly purpose are they serving?

There must be interaction between universities and society if the former are to bear any fruit. Such interaction can be brought about only through other institutions — for example, industries. They could seek a particular kind of training for their personnel which universities could provide; or undertake research as required by industry who could also pay for it. This is done in other countries and industries play a very active and productive role.

Government departments can avail of help. Surveys, studies, ex-

periments, proposals, alternatives, simplifications. It could be in planning, in implementation, in feedback, in observation. It could be in internal administration or foreign policy, anything. There ought to be an institution which could channel such activity and link up university potential with the rest of society.

N.S.: Assuming universities would like to be more productively involved, how far could they with limited or inadequate resources?

Dr. Manzoor: They can't. The state must provide far more money. Not inflict cuts. Suppose a family is starving. And suppose you have to cut corners somewhere in the budget. You certainly can't cut corners by further depriving the family of food. They'll just die. You have to cut elsewhere where it can be tolerated. Similarly state budget cuts have to be in areas other than in education.

Politics

Unfortunately, like too many other things, education is linked up with the politics of this country. Educational planners are inclined to give excessive priority to political considerations. Where do we open a school or college or university? How should we use the name of Islam in the institutions? There are constantly some or other political overtones in their minds. And that is why their decisions are not purely academic. This is the reality we are facing and it would be hypocrisy to deny it.

N.S.: The call from the Government now is for what they term as "Islamic education". They have however not defined this in explicit terms. Apart from Islamiyat/Islamic Studies as a separate course of study which could provide the student all he needs to know about Islam, how is overall "Islamic education" any different from education that is already being imparted here or elsewhere in the world?

Dr. Manzoor: Well, Islam should make a difference to education — Islam has a concept of nature, of man, a world view — it must make a difference to education also.

N.S.: Perhaps I haven't made myself clear. How does the Islamic concept make the methodology and the content of knowledge — the various courses — radically or even qualitatively different from the objective, or you may call it secular, approach? Especially in the sci-

ences and technology.

Dr. Manzoor: I'm afraid educationists are not very clear in what sense Islam can or is going to bring about that change in the educational system. Confusion persists in spite of much money spent and many books published. There are practical problems about how to teach the sciences, the arts, the social sciences from the Islamic point of view.

Is there an Islamic point of view, just as there is a Marxist point of view which can guide us to the study of social and exact sciences? Unfortunately, in many Muslim countries, despite a genuine wish to have education nearer to Islamic goals, Islam has been mostly used as a political gimmick, and what has been done so far on this score has been mostly patchwork.

For example, orders come to the effect to devise compulsory courses in Islamics in all classes and departments, from Class I to M.A. Now that makes no sense.

Teaching a course in Islamics is neither going to make education Islamic nor going to produce Islamic-minded citizens. Sitting for an Islamics exam is not going to make an M.Sc. an Islamic scientist or improve his character or make him a better Muslim than any other. Of course, religious instruction is needed but this is hardly the way to do it. Whatever's been done has been very inconclusive and has produced no results whatsoever.

Honours students

A long, long time ago when the Aligarh University was established, courses in Islamics were made compulsory. In Karachi University all the honours students have been compulsorily taking a similar course for the last fifteen years or so. It was done at the time of Dr. I.H. Qureshi. Now we have received instructions from the University Grants Commission that this course must be made compulsory — when we've already been teaching it! And they've reduced the marks for this papers to 60; it used to be 100! I don't know what is to be concluded from this.

N.S.: Has there been any attempt at universality in this Islamic evolving an Islamic system of education?

Dr. Manzoor: There have been a number of international conferences and seminars. The first one was at Mecca, the second at Islamabad and the third in March

1980 at Dacca. Plenty was spent and four very well produced books were the outcome. But if you read them — though some of the articles are very fine — the content is of an unbalanced nature and they are repetitions of the same old cliches on Islamisation we are all too familiar with.

If we want an Islamic education, first we have to find out what is the concept of man and what sort of society we visualize for him. We must fix the parameters of our society first. Then we teach them accordingly. That would be an Islamic society, whether we teach him Fiqah or Imaniyat or not — so long as we produce the kind of individuals we want for our society in Pakistan.

You claim that you want an equitable society, where everybody has a roof over his head, education medical facilities and enough to eat? If all these and other benefits are your aims and you then fix the parameters in terms of justice, in terms of distribution of wealth and in terms of institutions we wish to organise and follow, then prepare an individual for this society. The education you give is automatically Islamic because they constitute all the humanitarian principles.

Initial stage

Certainly, there is a stage when Islamic principles must be imbibed but that should be done at the initial stage — in the primary stage and finished by the secondary which period is the time for charac-

ter building and moulding. After that the student can either have specialized knowledge in Islam such as jurisprudence or philosophy or history, or in any other discipline. In either case he is being prepared for society. If he is a very conscientious worker, he is then an Islamic man and fulfils all the goals of Islamic society. In my mind, it is absolutely useless to ask an M.A./M.Sc. student to do an Islamic course to become a Muslim. He should have become one long before then. Since he has already been taught all he needs to know in school. At this late stage, it's just a showpiece.

N.S.: In how much time can we hope to have a wholly educated society? — not in terms of formal education only — but universal literacy and dissemination of essential information to enable individuals to live more or less independently and self-reliantly without dependence in personal life on sponsors or protectors or employers?

Dr. Manzoor: There's no such hope for a very, very long time to come. All such possibilities are being thwarted. Because of the economic model we have adopted, there will always be a widening gap between the resources made available to us and the population we want educated.

N.S.: If its ever-widening, how can the gap be filled?

Dr. Manzoor: It won't be ever. There's one hope though. If we suddenly strike oil and become a sheikhdom, we'll be able to educate everybody of course.

PAKISTAN

PAKISTAN PAPER REPORTS BHUTTO'S WIDOW TO LEAVE

BK211025 Hong Kong AFP in English 0953 GMT 21 Sep 82

[Text] Islamabad, 21 Sep (AFP)--The Pakistani Government has decided to allow former Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto's widow to leave the country for medical care, provided she abstains from political activity abroad, MASHRIQ newspaper, close to the government, said today.

A government spokesman refused to comment on the report, but well-informed sources said a decision might be announced soon.

Interior Minister Mahmud Haroon hinted to Pakistani journalists several days ago that a decision on allowing Musrat Bhutto to leave might be made soon.

Mrs Bhutto reportedly has lung cancer and wants treatment abroad, preferably in London.

The military government of General Mohammed Ziaul Haq, which suspended political parties after overturning Mr Bhutto--later executed on a conviction of involvement in political assassination--five years ago, fears that his widow, president of the Pakistani People's Party (PPP), will launch an opposition campaign from abroad.

Meanwhile, an authorized source said the government was about to take stringent measures to counter increased terrorism in Karachi and Lahore. President Ziaul has already authorized "law-abiding citizens" to carry weapons, following the murder of one of his political supporters in Karachi last week.

Reliable sources said that two PPP members and eight students were being questioned in connection with the murder of Zahoral Hassan Bhopali.

A well-informed source said that four Lahore judges, the mayor of Hyderabad and a leading religious figure had received threats that they would share Mr Bhopali's fate unless they each paid 300,000 rupees (25,000 dollars) to the unidentified blackmailers.

CSO: 4600/773

FOREIGN OFFICE FACELIFT, CHANGES REPORTED

Islamabad THE MUSLIM in English 19 Aug 82 pp 1, 8

[Article by Saeed Qureshi]

[Text]

ISLAMABAD, Aug. 18: In recent months the Foreign Office has been experiencing major changes in its administration, which have been termed by one insider as "necessary pruning to inject fresh blood." These changes, perhaps the most wide-ranging in the last decade or so, were initiated by the Foreign Minister, Sahibzada Yaqub Khan, took office in February.

Various steps including cancellation of the foreign postings list prepared by the outgoing team and formulation of new transfer rules are stated to be indicators of the new Foreign Minister's resolve to streamline the administration which was said to be plagued with inefficiency as well as infighting among the service groups. While the previous summary of foreign postings which was in the process of being sent to the President is reported to have been withheld, a new schedule involving 60 people of all cadres is under preparation. These include Counsellors, First and Second Secretaries.

Those who have already proceeded abroad on new assignments include S. Shahnawaz former Secretary General, Riaz Piracha former Foreign Secretary, S.A. Moid and Dr. M.A. Bhatti both ex-Additional Secretaries.

Besides Niaz A. Naik assuming the charge of the new Foreign Secretary, those who have been posted at headquarters include Abdul Sattar, Zafarul Islam Shahar-yar Khan, Shahid Amin and Hama-yun Khan as the new Additional Secretaries on the political side while K.A. Aziz Khan and Nawaz

Khan are the new Additional Secretaries of Administration.

Well informed sources described the division of the Foreign Ministry officers into five 'groups' described as regulars, OMG, laterals, 'promotees' and services personnel, all of whom treat each other as professional rivals. Their bitterness stems from the question of posting and promotions where other groups accuse the regulars as the favourites and recipients of all favours and out-of-turn promotions and transfers.

These groups complain of discrimination and step motherly treatment against them saying that some of them have not been promoted or given any foreign postings - for years together.

The worst hit is said to be the Office Management Group, whose officers are likely to be transferred to other ministries. A virtual embargo on their foreign postings is said to have aroused their protests, sources said. The latest transfer rules which have come into effect only last month rigidly regularises the whole transfer procedure. The rules have been reframed after frequent reports of violations by the influential persons who would get any posting abroad and hang on to it through manipulation and contacts beyond their tenure. This naturally led to heart burning among those who had to wait at the headquarters despite their transfer orders. The new rules clearly lay down that requests for cancellation and deferment of transfers would not be entertained. Under the new rules, no officer will be able to stay abroad continuously for more than six years and a minimum of three years in Islamabad is another key requirement of the new rules.

STUDENTS NEED 'NO POLITICS' PLEDGE

Islamabad THE MUSLIM in English 19 Aug 82 pp 1, 8

[Article by Azhar Masood]

[Text]

ISLAMABAD, Aug. 18: In order to eliminate increasing politicisation of students, in most of the local colleges admissions are only granted to those applicants who submit an affidavit affirming their pledge that they would not take part in political affairs.

Though such instructions are not a part of the prospectus nevertheless the heads of such institutions ask for the affidavit.

In a recent case admission was denied to an applicant for the first year at the Federal Government F/8 Sector only on account that he had refused to submit such an affidavit. This affidavit must be on a Rs. 4/- stamp paper and should be attested by a First Class gazetted officer, as it is required.

When this correspondent contacted some of the officials of the local Education Department, they said that no institution was denying admissions to any applicant on account of his affiliation or association with any group.

A Principal of the local college when contacted said that the submission of the affidavit was

only required from the students to prevent them from taking part in political activity. He further stated that since all the political parties are banned, therefore, students cannot take part in political activity. When he was asked to elaborate the political activities of students, he said, "they can form their unions they can have elections for the students unions but they cannot take part in political activity which means they can not become active members of any of the defunct political parties.

It may be mentioned here that one Martial Law Order No. 148 was issued on June 15, 1981 rustating any student from an educational institution for a specific period if the authorities were satisfied that his activities were unlawful. This Martial Law Order was issued by the Martial Law Administrator Sind to check discipline in various universities of the province.

The issuance of the Martial Law Order No. 148 was primarily aimed at maintaining peace in the educational institutions.

These moves should be seen in the context of a proposed ban on student unions.

CSO: 4220/366

SURVEY ON BELIEFS ABOUT PROSPERITY REPORTED

Islamabad THE MUSLIM in English 19 Aug 82 p 3

[Text] ISLAMABAD, Aug. 18: A majority of the Pakistani population believes that prosperity is not a matter of fate, but a result of conscious efforts on the part of those, who are rich and prosperous. Personal hard work and employment abroad are reported as the two major reasons for prosperity. These are followed by "corruption" as a cause for wealth. Approximately seventeen per cent of the Pakistanis believe that corrupt and "haram" means of living are the route to prosperity.

Whereas the Pakistani public is not fatalistic about prosperity, it does ascribe to fatalistic notions about poverty. "People are poor because they were born poor" was the most frequently quoted response. However, one does not find a sense of dependence. People are generally hopeful about economic mobility. Three-fourth of the population believes that a child who is born to poor parents can, if he works for it, become a rich man. Nor does the Pakistani public appear to be cynical about life. Very few respondents ascribed to the notion: "Honesty is a cause of poverty".

These complex set of attitudes were expressed in a survey recently conducted by the Pakistan Institute of Public Opinion. The survey was conducted with a representative sample spread over 100 villages and 50 towns across the country.

The respondents in the PIPO surveying dealing with social attitudes were asked: What makes a man prosperous? Is it hard work, good luck, birth, corrupt means, high education or employment abroad? Thirty per cent of the respondents gave reasons which are beyond human control, such as birth and luck. The remaining gave reasons whose manipulation is within human reach. These included: Hard work (17 per cent), corruption (17 per cent), employment abroad (13 per cent) and high education (9 per cent). Fourteen per cent of the respondent gave no reason.

The survey results show that the rural population, particularly rural Sind, lays greater stress on birth as a means of prosperity. The urban population, of the contrary, lays greater stress on "corruption" as the most successful route to prosperity. This view is specially prominent in urban Sind and urban Punjab. The view that high education can make a person prosperous

is more prevalent in the rural areas (10 per cent) compared to the urban areas (7 per cent). When questioned on the causes for poverty, about half the population attributed poverty to reasons beyond human control. These included luck or fate (25 per cent) and birth (20 per cent). Another reason attributed to poverty was low education (16 per cent).

The PIPO survey on perceptions about poverty and prosperity shows a significant class bias in views on this subject. For example, about 18 per cent of the high income respondents attributed poverty to the laziness of the poor people. The incidence of this attitude among low income respondents was only 8 per cent. Similarly the view that poverty is attributable to luck and birth is not as popular among high income respondents (30 per cent) as it is among the low income respondents (60 per cent).

While the survey results show a class bias in perceptions about poverty and prosperity, they do not indicate a sense of dependence and helplessness among the population.

The Pakistani public is by and large hopeful about the chances for economic mobility. The respondents were asked, "Do you think a child born to poor parents can one day become a rich man?"

CSO: 4220/366

NWFP ADMINISTRATION SEEKS ACTIVE INVOLVEMENT OF FEDERAL COUNCIL MEMBERS

Karachi DAWN in English 6 Sep 82 p 4

[Text]

PESHAWAR, Sept 5: NWFP Governor Lt-Gen Fazle Haq has announced measures which the Provincial Government intends to take, ensuring better participation of Federal Majlis-i-Shoora members at the provincial, divisional and district levels.

Gen Fazle Haq was speaking at the inaugural session of the two-day high-level conference, being participated by the members of Federal Majlis-i-Shoora from NWFP and adjoining tribal areas. He said that the Shoora members, besides providing an effective link between the Federal and Provincial Governments, should also participate effectively in the redressal of public complaints at divisional, district and tehsil levels.

Formidable progress

The Governor said that the Provincial governments had been directed to include the Federal Council members in various provincial, divisional and district bodies, so that they could serve their people efficiently.

He said that formidable progress has been achieved towards this end and adequate representation was given to the FC members in the recently constituted Public Accounts Committee.

Gen Fazle Haq said that the Provincial Government was considering certain measures which would greatly help the Federal Council members in the early redressal of local problems of their respective areas.

These measures, he said, included the participation of Federal Council members in the District Sports Board, District Crime and

Price Review Committees. They will play the same role as other members of these bodies.

The Federal Council members would be provided all possible opportunities to convey their genuine problems to the respective quarters and in case they face any difficulty they will have direct access to the Commissioner, Provincial Secretary or Minister, he added.

Gen Fazle Haq said that the local councillors are involved in the preparation and implementation of development projects launched by the District Councils. The Federal Council members belonging to Municipal and Town Committee areas will be associated with the development. The development projects of the Nation Building Department including health, education, communication, irrigation and industries, at a higher level every Provincial Secretary will be asked to discuss with the Federal Council members of the respective areas, the development projects of his department, before the ADP is finally adopted.

VIP status

The Governor said that Federal Council members will be authorised to attest applications for passports, identity cards, student admission forms and bail bonds. Moreover, they will be included in the Haj Committees of various levels, besides different committees of the Government department. These members will also be the ex-office members of provincial and district Zakat committees and some of them will be appointed jail visitors under the jail manual for

various jails of the province. The Federal Council members will enjoy the VIP status at all the airport ceremonies, other national and official functions and other ceremonies of the Presidency and the Governor's House.

Shoora lauded

The Governor expressed the hope that with these measures, the members of Federal Council could play their due role efficiently and diligently.

About the performance of Majlis-i-Shoora, since its inception, the Governor said that it had left pleasant and lasting effects on the public minds through its few sessions. Every patriotic Pakistani has lauded the standard of debate in the Shoora on important national and international affairs.

The newspapers and other observers are of the view that the Shoora is not less than any national body of the past, as far as its performance is concerned.

The Governor in this respect particularly lauded the role of Federal Council members from NWFP and said that they have proved this fact again that the NWFP may be backward economically but this province certainly is not behind politically. He particularly mentioned the efforts by the Federal Council members in promoting national unity, cohesion and integrity and conveyed congratulations to the members.

The Federal Councillors have demanded foolproof arrangements

for elimination of political wrangling and activities from the educational institutions.

The members who spoke in the inaugural session of their two-day meeting with the NWFP Governor on Saturday were unanimous in their view that majority of the students wanted to pursue their studies and were not interested in the agitational politics, but a handful of elements mostly comprising the paid agents were trying to waste the time of their fellow students. They also demanded early stoppage of such practice and suggested that only academic and literary activities should be allowed in the educational institutions. The decorum, prestige, and honour of these institutions should be safeguarded, they said.

They were of the view that indulgence of students in political activities amounted to the sheer wastage of precious time and parents' money.

The Shoora members also demanded adequate steps to check the nefarious activities of the elements inimical to Islam and Pakistan. They stressed that the Government should give exemplary punishment to those who indulged in acts of sabotage.

Those who spoke on the occasion included, Mr. Fida Mohammad Khan, Sardar Inayatullah Khan, Mr. Rehmatullah Khan Durani, Mufti Idrees, Akhunzada Behrawar Saeed, Mr. Burhanuddin, Mr. Sarfraz Khan, Mr. Mukarram Khan, Mr. Atlas Khan and Stephen P. Lal. —PPI/APP

THIRD WORLD'S ECONOMIC PROBLEMS HIGHLIGHTED; IMF CRITICIZED

Karachi DAWN in English 6 Sep 82 p 9

[Editorial]

[Text]

ECONOMIC leaders of more than 140 countries, now gathered in Toronto for the annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and World Bank, must share the gloom that the world economy is increasingly projecting. But the rich and the poor nations have differing perspectives of how the present slump can be eased. Even before the four-day session was formally inaugurated, the world's ten major industrial powers had finalised their response to the Third World countries' urgent pleas for more aid and increased funds that they can borrow from the IMF. In a communique issued after a private meeting, the Finance Ministers of the industrial nations told developing nations facing grave financial difficulties and heavy debt burdens that they must accept tough financial conditions for new cash aid. The deepening debt crisis in the Third World, thus, is unlikely to be relieved as the industrial countries, arbiters of IMF's lending policies, have adopted a

hardline approach. The dice is so obviously loaded in favour of the lenders that there is a threat to the concept of global economic interdependence. The bleak prospects for the world economy had been graphically expressed in the recent report of the World Bank, which said that the external debt of the developing countries was increasing at an alarming rate. The medium and long-term aid disbursed to these countries by the end of 1981 had risen to 465 billion dollars. Likewise, interest payments of all developing countries rose to 51 billion dollars in 1981. The interest payments are estimated to go up to 56 billion dollars this year, more than twice the level in 1979. The sharp decline in concessionary aid and very high rates of interest in the open market have created serious liquidity and balance of payments problems for a number of developing countries. Some are virtually teetering on the brink of bankruptcy. This has seriously affected the performance of the Third World economies as a

whole and its real growth in aggregate GNP has declined from five to 2.2 per cent.

Cautious hopes raised by the Cancun conference that the Third World's economic difficulties would be reduced through North-South understanding have been dashed to the ground by the steep reductions in the US contribution to the World Bank. This has brought the entire institution of international development aid, set up largely under the aegis of the United States, in jeopardy. President Reagan's controversial advocacy of marketism for achieving development is creating new pitfalls for developing economies. Growing protectionism in industrial countries has also affected aid-hungry economies. Denied access to the flourishing markets of industrialised countries through tariff barriers and quota restrictions, developing countries are left to depend on declining exports of manufactures and diminishing returns on commodity exports.

Pakistan has done well, comparatively speaking, on the economic front but it,

too, is facing difficulties. Its external debt has risen to about 10 billion dollars and a major slice of external aid is now used for servicing old debts. Pakistan has survived economic chaos and chronic food shortages of the early and mid-seventies and has managed to achieve a gross national product growth of six per cent a year. It has become self-sufficient in foodgrains and subsidies have been drastically reduced. Yet it remains economically threatened. Its exports dropped to 2.4 billion dollars in 1981-82 as against 2.9 billion dollars in the previous year as a direct result of protectionism and recession in rich industrialised countries. Its scarce resources are hard pressed to pay for capital goods imports from developed countries because of competing demands from the energy sector and vital requirements of a strategic nature. Like many other developing countries, Pakistan can manage a favourable balance of payments and economic development only when it gets relief in debt repayment and access to developed countries' markets. The present trends of aid cutting,

mercantilism and rising trade protectionism have eroded the system of economic interdependence and have demolished the edifice of free trade as far as the developing countries are concerned.

The lending policies of IMF are increasingly favouring the credit-worthy nations and the borrowers are made to make unsavoury adjustments in their economic policies to get credit. The institutions of free trade sought to be made tangible by GATT and UNCTAD have been damaged beyond recognition and now serve developed countries only. All this has upset the prospects for the establishment of an equitable new world economic order. The Toronto meeting is likely to turn up further evidence that the industrial nations, unnerved by continuing world recession, are losing the will and inclination to assist the Third World in its development. The callous denial of concessionary aid and respite from excessive debts and servicing burden has made the future of the Third World very grim indeed.

EXTENT OF BRIBERY AND CORRUPTION DISCUSSED

Karachi DAWN in English 6 Sep 82 p 9

[Article by Sultan Ahmed]

[Text]

BOOKS on "under-development or on deterrents to development in Third World countries refer to the problem of corruption in them, but do not deal with it exhaustively.

A few books on corruption in developing countries form part of their development literature but they deal with merely the top of the large iceberg. Major subsequent disclosures in this sorry sector have made such books out of date or minor chronicles of the goings on in this sordid area.

The real problem is that corruption in the Third World, as elsewhere, cannot be quantified. Developing states, like others, love to talk of their rising Gross National Product but not of the corruption in their midst. Some governments gloat over the growth figures in the various economic sectors but minimise the extent of the corruption around them, as being frank or honest in this regard is not advantageous to them. But while they play down corruption and crime, the Opposition tends to exaggerate them.

As corruption is a covert activity, and hardly anything of the real volume of the misdeeds get reported in the newspapers or reflected by the assembly debates, it is hard to quantify corruption. Fear of charges of defamation and libel, too, stand in the way of full disclosures of such misdeeds. Above all, corruption often is a corporate affair with the collusion of too many elements within the government

and outside, and hence no one is ready to come forth to make public statements.

In Pakistan President Ziaul Haq himself recently spoke of how the rate of corruption had gone up. One had to pay Rs 500 where one paid a very small amount in the earlier days, he said. That is inflation in the underground for you, which is possibly by now higher than inflation overground. As the corrupt become more and more daring and bare faced, and the evil spreads, their demand also increases.

In the earlier article (Dawn: September 2) the roots of corruption in Pakistan were identified. Now we have to count the cost, the economic cost to the people. Those who offer bribes or do special favours to obtain industrial sanctions, or import licences do not pay from their own pockets but add that to the cost of investment and production. If they have to spend more money underhand to get water, power or gas connections, that too is added to the production cost.

Files

In the earlier years one had to pay illegal gratification to obtain undue favours; but for quite some time now one has to do that just to get the right thing, the legitimate thing, done. Maj. Gen. (retd) Sher Ali, when he was Minister for information in the Yahya government, used to speak of how a government officer expected you to be profusely thankful to him if he did his duty to you.

We are now passing through the stage in which lower level officials

have to be bribed to get the files moving, to keep them visible. For the industrialists and businessmen time is money. And if file is lost or misplaced they may lose a good deal of money. So money is offered at lower levels to keep the file available for decision by senior officials, and a really quick decision is sought to keep the file at the top of the heap of papers.

Similarly, there have been cases of bribes being offered to keep the wrong files, files not favourable to someone, away from the decision-makers. Here, too, money improperly paid buys time for those for whom time is money.

Likewise, when individuals or private sectors organizations want to collect payment from various official agencies some money has to be paid illegally to ensure that it is paid early.

All that adds to the cost of production and that inflates the consumer prices. In the days of Ayub Khan his Finance Minister Mohammad Shoaib came out with the theory that bribery increases efficiency and quickens the pace of development. He did not find that anything was seriously wrong if some money paid enabled decisions to be taken quick, the files to move fast and the action to follow swiftly. Those were the days when the pace of development was fast, but certainly not because of bribery but because of the tremendous investment opportunities and the enormous returns from them.

Customs

But the problem with bribery is that once it begins, and it is sanctified or ignored, like water it finds its own level so if on the one side of the coin there is money being paid to officials, on the other side taxes are withheld from the government through the same process. Whether it is through evasion of customs duty and sales tax or Excise duty later, and finally the income tax, supertax and wealth tax, the government loses a great deal of revenue. It could be a case of industrial raw materials misdeclared as something cheaper or smaller in quantity than actually imported or items smuggled in with the connivance of customs officers in both the cases loss of revenue in this regard

to the government is substantial. And if the overall revenue collection is not substantial the government levies additional taxation, as it did for Rs 496 crore during the current year, and follows it up with a massive dose of deficit financing that aggravates the inflation.

If a manufacturer or importer evades customs duty, sales tax and excise duty and thereby reduces his cost of production, does he pass on the benefit to the consumers? Hardly ever, or too little of that. So the loss to the government is not a gain to the consumer but an additional burden on him as the tax payer, while the bribe-giver and taker are the real beneficiaries.

Now now having embarked on the wrong road too many of the bribe-takers are being bypassed by the corrupt elements in trade and industry. Such elements are not now anxious to bribe officials to get their documents approved and signed. Instead, too many documents of the State Bank and the offices of Controller of Imports and Exports have been forged in recent years. In the previous regime the signatures of even the President and Prime Minister were forged, not to talk of the signatures of lower functionaries. If such elements manage to get their large consignments cleared from Customs with the help of forged documents that show that the import duty had been paid they can swindle the exchequer of a great deal of money.

Corruption instead of leading to efficiency, as some believed earlier, leads to crime. It breeds inefficiency, irresponsibility and cus-sedness. Look at some of the high-rise buildings in the city that have collapsed while in the process of construction and after. If the normal standards of buildings had been enforced by the relevant officials such tragedies might have been avoided.

Buildings & roads

Look at the roads away from city centre, which vanish soon after they are laid or carpeted. Right in front of my house the asphalt vanished the day after it was laid. And the KDA officials blamed it on the rains, which was barely a shower.

A German executive resident in the Defence Housing Society with a very poor road in front of his house was intrigued by the fact that for four years together the road was repaired immediately before the rains in June. Then came the rains and the road was back to the battered normal. The only explanation I could offer was that our budget year ended on June 30 and so the money earmarked for roads had to be spent before that. If the road was repaired badly spending only a little of that money the rains could be blamed for undoing the excellent work done on the road by the people concerned, I said.

Look at the shoddy work done all around by government contractors, whether it is in building schools or hospitals. A contractor tells me that out of a job for Rs 100 he pays Rs 30 as kickback to get the contract, to get the work done approved and to receive payment, Rs 40 is spent on the work at best and Rs 30 is kept by him. On an average he is assured of 100 per cent profit, he says.

Corruption is inevitable in a country with very high taxation. We have very high import duties, sales tax, excise duties and income tax. Industrialists insist that if all the taxes are paid by them in full they would have to bring some money from home to pay the taxes instead of carrying some profit home. Some of them complain bitterly against, what they call, add-back tax levied by the Income Tax Officers who do not accept the expenditure shown but add a part of it to the income and increase the taxes.

Corruption is also common in countries where there are far too many rules and regulations, and more are coming up all the time. Dr. Mahbubul Haq, who has been named Chairman of the Deregulation Committee, says the regulations run into hundreds. More regulations mean more officers to administer them, and more corruption, at least to reduce the red tape.

But while an attempt to reduce the number of regulations is being made now, no effort is being made to reduce the heavy tax burden that is the mother of many a corrupt practice in Pakistan. Any anti-corruption drive on this basis will have a small or brief success.

ARRESTS REPORTED IN BOOK PIRACY CASE

Karachi DAWN in English 3 Sep 82 p 16

[Text]

The police have taken into custody Mr. Salahuddin Hyder, Proprietor, Pakistan Book Bank, and Vice-Chairman of the Pakistan Publishers and Booksellers' Association and Mr. Abdul Ghaffar, Partner in the Premier Book Company on Wednesday night.

Mr. Hyder and Mr. Ghaffar were apprehended on charges of printing Henry Kissinger's memoirs entitled "Years of upheaval" without permission from the publishers. The book has been published in Britain by Michael Joseph. The pirated edition was freely available here and cost anything between Rs.125 and Rs.150 when the price of the original book is being quoted at Rs.395.

Some time back it was reported that the British publishers were taking up the issue with the Government of Pakistan.

The arrest of Mr. Hyder and Mr. Ghaffar is the first such step taken by the authorities against book piracy in Karachi.

Both the accused persons were produced in the Court of ACM FIM (South), Miss Farhat Rashid. The Magistrate remanded them in police custody till Sept 4.

A bail application was also moved in the court. It will also come up for hearing on the same

date.

A number of other books printed by foreign publishers have been pirated locally and are selling at a very low price. Anwar Sadat's "In Search of Identity" and Hasnain Heikal's "Return of the Ayatollah" have been printed. Heikal's book is selling at Rs.50 when the original volume is priced at Rs.248.

Text-books published by foreign publishers are also being reproduced freely and sold here. This practice gained currency a few years back when the Copyright Ordinance of 1962 was amended in 1973. Under the new Act, Copyright "does not subsist in any work, as respect its reprint, translation, adaptation or publication by or under the authority of the Federal Government as text-book for the purposes of teaching, study or research in educational institutions".

This work was undertaken by the National Book Foundation but smaller private publishers have refused to be left behind in what appears to have become a lucrative business.

Knowledgeable persons point out that even text-books heavily subsidised by the English Language Book Society of the UK for Third World countries are being pirated and sold at low prices.

CSO: 4220/372

INDIAN TRADE TEAMS TO VISIT PAKISTAN

Karachi DAWN in English 5 Sep 82 p 9

[Text]

NEW DELHI, Sept 4: Two delegations of Indian business community would shortly visit Pakistan, Pakistan Presidential Adviser on Business Coordination and Internal Trade, Shaikh Ishrat Ali, said here today on conclusion of his nine-day goodwill and study tour of India.

One of the delegation to visit Pakistan will be that of Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry and the other will be that of leather goods manufacturers from Madras.

Talking to newsmen before his departure for home, Shaikh Ishrat Ali said the exchange of businessmen delegations would certainly help create better climate between the two countries.

During his stay in Delhi and Bombay Shaikh Ishrat Ali had intensive discussion with the representatives of Indian business community. Referring to these dis-

cussions, the Presidential Adviser said: "We are all for expansion of bilateral trade for mutual benefit of the two countries and there are immense potentialities for increasing the trade."

Shaikh Ishrat Ali met the Indian Agriculture Minister, Rao Birendra Singh, Indian Minister of State for Commerce, Mr Shivraj Patil, and officials of the Agriculture and Civil Supply Ministry and National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India which is involved in the marketing of agricultural produce.

He said there were many good points in the working of public distribution system of India while there were other good points in Pakistan system but good points of Indian system he had studied here would be spelt out in his report to the President and they might be adapted to Pakistan conditions and needs if found feasible.

CSO: 4220/373

BETTER RELATIONS WITH SOVIETS ADVOCATED

Islamabad THE MUSLIM in English 19 Aug 82 p 4

[Editorial]

[Text]

IN a recent interview with a local weekly, the President has stated that friendly ties with the Soviet Union was "one of the basic objectives" of Pakistan's foreign policy. He added that there was no bilateral dispute between the two countries, except that there exists a principled difference of opinion on Afghanistan. This statement is a welcome reiteration of Pakistan's commitment to non-alignment and a foreign policy that is geared towards friendship with all neighbours. Coming as it does in the wake of the Foreign Secretary's scheduled visit to Moscow next month, this Presidential interview assumes some significance. Additionally, reports emanating from various quarters indicate that major headway was made in the Geneva talks regarding a negotiated compromise on Afghanistan.

While these words are necessary to dispel any impression of a dilution of Pakistan's faith in non-alignment following the \$ 3.2 billion agreement with the United States, these should be followed by concrete moves. We need to develop a communication at a higher official level with the Russians. Perhaps the Foreign Minister, an old Moscow hand, could take the initiative of visiting the Soviet Union. The important thing is that the Soviet Union has also behaved in a rather restrained manner following its messed-up intervention in neighbouring Afghanistan. It has very wisely delinked political differences over Afghanistan from our bilateral economic ties, which retain a "business-as-usual" character. Last year, trade increased by 25 per cent and Soviet aid to such important projects as the Karachi Steel Mills and the Guddu Thermal Power Station is still coming in. Despite Western-concocted scare scenarios to the contrary, the Soviets have not played what was widely billed as the "Baluchistan card." Neither is there any evidence to support the existence of the much-touted Warm Waters Theory, whose validity can be found only in the minds of outmoded historians and hardened Cold Warriors.

In fact, given the unstable regional situation and the accentuation of super-power rivalry, Pakistan, as a medium state in a strategically-placed area has a fairly wide room to manoeuvre. With the two super-powers balancing each other,

their ability to manipulate and direct events is rather limited. This is manifested by their inability to control the spread of the Gulf war. Another element which our policy-makers need to understand is that notwithstanding our political intimacy with Washington our options towards Moscow are not foreclosed. If India can have the "best of both worlds" without really compromising its position, why cannot Pakistan pursue a policy of political equidistance from both super-powers? The days of "special relationships" or "lasting ties" with a super-power are over. Fast-moving events and changing perceptions of the national interest make policy adjustments in foreign relations imperative.

An "all or-nothing" approach in a country's foreign policy is neither desirable nor feasible. If friendly co-operation can exist with a distant super-power despite conflicting interests, then it is also possible with a super-power which is virtually next-door. Avoiding minor irritants in relations, Pakistan should move ahead in forging better ties with Moscow so that differences are narrowed and the two countries have a better understanding of each other. Such a move fully accords with our national interest, which is to cover our flanks and ensure that there is no communication breakdown with our "great neighbour."

CSO: 4220/366

'DISMALLY LOW' SPENDING ON RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT CRITICIZED

Karachi DAWN in English 27 Aug 82 Magazine p II

[Article by Azim Kidwai]

[Text]

IT is not easy to find one's bearing once again after an absence of two months and a long tour of the Western world. The distances covered — about 50,000 km that include some 8,000 km by car in the USA and Canada — again have the potential to make one a bit dizzy. To top it all, the dirt and disease, the poverty and frustration galore, and an air of hopelessness rampant in the land one passionately loves, makes the view blurred when seen against the lingering perspective of 60 days of plenty and affluence, phenomenal scientific advancement and material progress.

This piece about the National Symposium on "The role of universities in improving scientific education and research," held earlier in the month in Karachi, may, therefore, have an element of subjectivity, and the indulgence of the readers is sought on that account. But then such a perspective also makes one wiser about men and matters, and often perceptions get sharper. In the balance-sheet, the gain may override the loss.

It appeared to be a gainful symposium in the sense that the elite in science and higher education in Pakistan, for the first time, appeared at loggerheads with the stupendous odds under which science and scientific research at the universities is made to function. At least the lot that matters, showed an awareness of how things were wrong and where, and some plain words were spoken and at times strong words too.

Dismal

In spelling out the truths were men like the Dean of the Faculty of Science and the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Karachi; the dozen of scientists engaged in research (Dr. Salimuzzaman Siddiqui); the Secretary, Ministry of Science; the Chairman, Pakistan Science Foundation; and above all the Governor of Sind who also happens to be the Chancellor of the University of Karachi that was playing the host. However, one did feel like surrendering the will to strive, for a moment, as one heard the pathetic tale of the priorities and of the dismal overall spendings on research and development (R&D) in terms of percentages.

Said Mr. Shaikh Manzoor Ahmad, Secretary, Ministry of Science and Technology while presiding at one of the technical sessions on the second day of the Symposium:

"The figure reached by the Ministry about the spendings on R&D is only 0.16 per cent, though some quarters contest these figures and say that they are higher than what has been tabulated by us."

Now, this dismally low figure of 0.16 per cent (that is, one-sixth of one per cent) should make every body ashamed of our pretensions that science has any place in our priorities.

Different U.N. forums, after due deliberations, have pleaded for one per cent of the GNP for the developing countries, if any worthwhile results are to be achieved.

In fact, the U.N. recommendations appear to be modest when one finds that the USA is spending three per cent of its colossal GNP on R&D and most of the European countries over two per cent. How can the growing gap in scientific potential between the advanced nations and the developing ones be closed with such meagre spendings, is any body's guess.

Phenomenal

Dr. Salimuzzaman Siddiqui, analysing the state of affairs, rightly said in his address: "The hectic pace at which modern science is advancing is broadly reflected in the fact that its reference literatures have a doubling period of about a decade...The phenomenal march of science thus hold out a challenge to our own and other developing countries which are late starters in the field, because if they want to catch up with scientific developments on the international level, their progress will have to be at a vastly faster pace than in the advanced countries. The examples of Japan and Soviet Russia seem to indicate, that this need not be such a lost hope, and may be capable of achievement with wise and forceful planning on the part of the States and dedicated effort of their scientific communities."

Even if the Governor of Sind, Lt. General Abbasi in his inaugural address lamented about the low spendings on R&D.

When you analyse things deeply the poor state of science, education and research in the universities seem to owe mostly to the low funding in this vital sector.

One indeed gets amazed when one looks to some of the other countries over the globe and to their priorities; and our own folly then comes into sharp focus.

One such instance is that of Canada that spends only 20 per cent of its budget on defence and the rest on productive sectors like research, education and health.

Dr. Siddiqui who has been pleading for spending three per cent of the GNP on R&D for a long time, said that even the Superpowers had been spending on R&D, education and health higher than on defence, bogged down in rivalries in armaments as they are. His thesis is "Obviously, this is based on the thinking that health, education,

and scientific research constitute an intrinsic component of defence capabilities in the modern world."

He cited a few examples:

"Firstly, recalling the scientific research component of defence, we have to bear in mind that the battle of Britain was won by the surprise weapon of the radar system; and the holocaust of Hiroshima and Nagasaki had its origin in the fundamental researches on atomic fission. In a small way, reference may also be made here to the fact that in Pakistan, the entire repair system of air to air missiles is based on two secret patents, which were linked with basic studies in gelling oils and resins."

The Airforce has this capability now as a result of the work done by Pakistani researchers, and a conservative estimate is that about 10 million rupees annually are being saved in foreign exchange on that account.

Dr. S.M.A. Tirmizi, Vice-Chancellor, University of Karachi in his Keynote Address at the Symposium highlighted the same bleak picture in another way. He said, "Today the global budget for research and development is of the order of \$150 billion annually. More than 90 per cent of this is contributed by only six nations (USA, USSR, W. Germany, Japan, France and Britain), and three less developed countries--Brazil, Mexico and India."

He also pleaded that "Unless at least three per cent of the GNP is diverted to R&D, activity, we cannot hope to catch up."

It might be of interest to note that India, another developing country and poorer than us in per capita income, is spending 0.7 per cent of its GNP on R&D. In terms of percentages, that is four times more than our spendings (in quantum it is much higher due to Indian GNP being six times higher). No wonder India today is on the scientific map of the world.

The low spendings on R&D and higher scientific education may, in the long run, turn out suicidal in these dying years of the century that has been termed as the century of science.

Dr. M.A. Kazi, Adviser to the President on Science and Technology, disclosed in his concluding remarks at a session at the symposium that out of the total student population of some 60,000 in all the 19 universities, only 20,000 are in scientific disciplines (of course, largely without participating in any research endeavour). He said that that is the size of one large U.S. university. So, in a country of 84 million, what science can come out of it, was the question raised by Dr. Kazi.

Yet another situation of the very recent past defines as well our apathy towards scientific research in the universities. Only two years back, at the Karachi University, the research budget used to be of the order of Rs.10,000 only (it is Rs. 500,000 now).

One need not be a scientist to imagine that such a paltry sum would not buy even the glassware requirements of one department in today's inflationary times. Whatever little research is there in the universities, is largely due to the grants for specific projects from the Pakistan Science Foundation which has about Rs. 9 million at its disposal.

In such a wanting picture as far as R&D goes and our priorities wrong, the biggest sufferers have been the universities. For, the bulk of the limited amounts under research were compulsively diverted to the Research Councils. After all, the salaries of the scientists in these Councils had to be paid, as also some research work had to be supported in these organisations so as not to turn them into dead wood.

The end result of such unwise policies has been that no tradition has been laid in the country for scientific research to flourish in the universities.

Except for some of the science departments that conduct rudimentary type of research or a couple of institutes that undertake some high-grade research, but are like islands rather than representing the general run in the universities, scientific research is hardly the norm at the universities.

The science departments are at best teaching departments, divorced from good research, a situation that is no less than a catastrophe for the overall growth of science in the country

For, in most of the developed countries, whether it be the USA, or the U.K., or the U.S.S.R, where science has reached the pinnacle, it is the universities that have been the fountainheads of scientific research.

DEVELOPMENT OF TECHNOLOGY STRONGLY ADVOCATED

Karachi DAWN in English 5 Sep 82 p III

[Article by Ghulam Kibria]

[Text]

EVEN before our independence in August 1947, engineers of local technology, popularly known as mistries, had taught themselves the technology to manufacture diesel engines, many types of machine tools and other machines and plants, including such sophisticated equipment as cinema projectors and surveying equipment. The current jargon for teaching oneself technology is a later development.

This achievement is, perhaps, unmatched by any other underdeveloped country. Steel mills, shipyards and other manufacturing plants in India were established for the Indians by foreigners from developed countries mostly British who also provided the training. They were not developed self-reliantly by the Indians.

After independence, Pakistani mistries' flair for development resulted in the addition of many more machines and plants to the list of self-reliant development. Among the most eye catching examples are presses to print newspapers, engines to drive jeeps, mills to make steel pipes, plants to roll steel girders, electric furnace to melt steel, continuous casting plants to make bicycle components and plants for many types of chemicals including vegetable ghee and sugar. Some of these items were

even exported to Middle East and Far East.

Head start

Despite the head start given by the mistries, Pakistan seems to have been left behind by countries like Korea, both South and North, China and its rebellious province Taiwan, Yugoslavia and tiny little Hong Kong and Singapore, all late starters. It is a case of talent and flair not proving fruitful. Unfortunately due investigations, have not been made to find out the causes. Worse still, many Pakistanis are not even aware of the country's capacity for technology, certainly not those in the corridors of power. It is still not too late, however, to do some investigation.

Study of mechanics of technology development shows that operational stability in a machine or a plant primarily comes through feedback of operational problems to the factory. As the defects are removed the machine or the plant achieves trouble-free running. Naturally a new generation of machines is designed and manufactured keeping in view the defects in the preceding generation. Thus each subsequent generation of machines or plants becomes more stable operationally than the previous one.

Buying know-how

Of course, more naive is the talk of buying know-how or obtaining transfer of technology. Is technical

know-how a cake which one can buy from a bakery and eat it? Or is technology a plot of land which can be transferred from one owner to another? Technology is practised by those who have technical skill. It takes efforts to master a skill. Without these efforts no amount of money can buy it. It takes much longer to effect development through the so-called transfer of technology than to do it self-reliantly. After all, without a proper level of skill one cannot learn technology even if it is provided free of cost. Refinement comes as the skills in the designers and workers improve. This again is achieved by making more and more machines.

Users of machinery and plant in Pakistan insist on having what they call trouble-free and refined machines and plants imported from abroad. This is natural. But the national leadership should have had better idea and should have completely stopped import of machines and should have been strong enough to resist the pressure, because without users' making short-term sacrifice, the nation would not be able to achieve the goal of stable industrialisation.

The institutions

Simultaneously, with cutting off the import of such plants and machines, steps would be needed for quick improvement in each subsequent generation of indigenous machines. Since the mistries, who make the plants and machines, do not know Western languages and technological literature in Pakistani languages is not available, they do not know much about latest researches in design practice, material selection, quality control or testing. Not that national leadership was totally unaware of this. It was aware to some extent and institutions like PCSIR, PIATC and some others were set up. But these institutions have not provided the needed assistance to the manufacturers.

Even in rare cases where these institutions prove useful, their service charges are so high that only the richest section of the industrialists can benefit. Another reason of the non-availability of the service to small manufacturer is the lack of communication between the highly educated — many

from universities in developed countries — scientists and engineers who have no knowledge of conditions, terminology or language of the small man.

Nor do they make efforts to establish rapport with him. In this the scientists and the engineers are not solely to blame. The guidance and leadership to these institutions is provided either by bureaucrats or technocrats who look only to their own career which is ensured even without taking all the trouble to understand and solve small man's problems.

The solution is to establish institutions to which the mistry-manufacturer has easy access and his language and idiom is understood. Such institutions should be manned by those scientists and engineers who have knowledge of the evolution of local technology and awareness of local problems, including poverty. These institutions should help select correct materials. When the mistry faces a design problem, it should be solved for him. He should be guided in proper heat treatment, with difficult operation being carried out in the institution itself. Finally, the institution should help him learn low-cost quality control and test procedures. All this should be free.

The price factor

In the same context, steps should be taken to make quality materials available at reasonable rates. Then, there should be special financial institutions which should judge credit-worthiness on the basis of talent, instead of property only.

Now, it is not quality alone that can make Pakistani produced plant and machinery attractive. Reasonable price is also needed. Higher cost of many Pakistani made machines and parts is caused by high duty and taxes. There is very high customs duty on materials. There is sales tax. There is high cost of clearance from the port, very heavy freight and toll taxes. All these have to be paid before the material reaches the factory. Then, the manufacturer has to pay high cost of electricity and fuel. Finally, the finished product itself is subject to excise duty or sale tax even if the back-breaking income tax is overlooked. In many cases, each

rupee of the cost of local product could have as much as 40 paisa of taxes. This often makes imports attractive financially.

Indigenous or imported?

There is another aspect also. Even if Pakistani product of tolerable quality is available at acceptable prices, tendency amongst users is not to take the risk. It is here that the Government again has to play a role. Being the biggest industrialist, or otherwise the biggest buyer, the Government should always buy Pakistani plant and machinery and if any machinery is not made locally, its manufacture should be promoted. The Government should meet the development cost. In cases where a sophisticated plant cannot be made, at least portion of it should be locally fabricated.

Another step that the Government should take is to totally ban the import of whatever is made or can be made locally. It may create temporary hardship. But it is one of the development costs a nation has to pay.

Only recently a nationalised industry needed a pipe mill. Now, pipe mills are manufactured in Pakistan and many are working effectively. But foreign product is being promoted on the plea of better productivity. But better productivity in the plant will come by experi-

ence. Buying foreign is denying that experience for ever.

The same applies to many other plants and machines. For example, a laudable effort was made in the seventies to self-reliantly produce a cross country vehicle. When it was on the threshold of final development, the project was called off. Such programmes should be rehabilitated.

In technology development, Pakistan has been at the take-off stage since the independence. But it can take off only if a firm national commitment is there. This would need decisions which may temporarily create some difficulties for influential sections. So, these decisions could be unpopular with them.

No force, however big, can enforce economic decisions unacceptable to the people, particularly to a small but influential minority. It can be done only through popular support which alone can force even an influential minority. This is an acid test of the strength of any government.

But one thing is clear. No effort to industrialise an underdeveloped society can succeed unless it is supported by a capability to make the largest number of machinery and process plants locally. To achieve this, step by step approach has failed utterly. Why not then try the bold alternative of a leap forward?

PIA TO BUY TWO MORE WIDE-BODIED AIRCRAFT

Karachi DAWN in English 3 Sep 82 p 17

[Text]

The Pakistan International Airlines is planning to buy two more wide-bodied aircraft during the next financial year, Syed Ajaz Ali, Director, Engineering and Maintenance, told newsmen on Thursday.

The PIA would prefer to purchase second-hand aircraft for its fleet of 30 aircraft, he said. He was of the opinion that there was a glut in the aircraft market and it would be virtually a matter of "pick and choose" at almost half the price of the new ones.

A second-hand DC-10 or A-300 would cost PIA about 25 million US dollars against 50 to 55 million US dollars for a new one, he thought. He said that a few such aircraft were available in the market and there was an opportunity to purchase aircraft at reduced rates.

To a question about the flying hours of four 707 aircraft, Mr. Ajaz Ali said, a team of specialists was asked to inspect their worthiness. The team found their structural condition "very good" and suggested that "retirements could go beyond 1985".

All the four PIA Boeing-707s were in better condition than the other aircraft of the same age owned by other airlines, he said.

The retirement of these aircraft would be on the basis of economic operations, including the high cost of fuel, he added. But these aircraft have no "standing charges" as there were no loans against them and thus no debt-servicing, he said. The PIA would ground them only when their operations become uneconomical, he said.

Aircraft overhauling

Mr. Ajaz Ali said, the PIA was earning Rs.30 million in foreign exchange by repairing and overhauling the aircraft of Iran and South Yemen. It recently overhauled two Boeing-707 aircraft of South Yemen and was undertaking the servicing of another aircraft of Iran Air at its Wide-Bodied Hangar, he said.

With the commissioning of Wide-Bodied Hangar last year, PIA has saved Rs.50 million in foreign exchange by undertaking the servicing and overhauling of all PIA aircraft, he said.

Talks were continuing with other airlines for servicing and overhauling their aircraft at the hangar. He said, chances of getting such contracts were very bright.

Desk computers

He said, PIA would install small desk-computers at its various Engineering departments for engine performance, monitoring, rotatable inventory control and record-keeping. With their installation the manpower requirement of these departments would be reduced by 60 per cent, he added.

On the question of flight regularity, he claimed it had improved. The delays in flight owing to technical reasons were reduced to 4.6 per cent, he said.

About retrenchment in PIA Engineering and Maintenance Department, he said, the total strength of the department was reduced by 10.2 per cent and it has been achieved through attrition and without resorting to retrenchment.

There would be no replacement for the normal retirement of the staff and there would be addition to it only if the PIA gets new work for them, he said.

The Department employs about 25 per cent of PIA's total strength but it was paying only 5 per cent of PIA's total overtime bill, he said.

APP adds: At the moment, the PIA fleet consisted of the following aircraft: Four 747-Jumbo jets; three DC-10; four A-300; nine Boeing 720-B, 707 planes, and ten Fokker Friendships.

Their ages ranged from 12-19 years and their fuel consumption was high. Recently a team of specialists from the American manufacturers (Boeing Company) had inspected these aircraft and had reported them to be in good structural condition.

However, it was felt that these planes — which are used for short hauls — should be replaced over the next three years by more modern DC-9 Super-80 and Boeing 737-300 aircraft, which have two jets and can seat about 150 people.

He said as far as the Engineering department was concerned, the major aims of the Management were two-fold. Firstly, increasing the amount of the maintenance and overhaul work done for other airlines, and, secondly increased productivity, efficiency and modernisation.

A number of measures had been,

and were being taken to achieve both these goals.

He said, effective from April 1, 1982, PIAC had taken over the maintenance of Boeing 747 Jumbo-jet aircraft from the KLM Dutch Airlines, and the contract granted to the latter agency for this work had been terminated. The transit maintenance of Boeing-747 planes at London and Dubai airports, had also been taken over by PIAC from KLM, as was the case regarding DC-10 aircraft at Istanbul and Tripoli and A-300 airbuses at Abu Dhabi.

Effective from July 1, 1982, PIAC had started overhauling A-300 components, which were previously sent abroad for this purpose, he added.

The Auxiliary Power Units (APU) installed on Boeing-747, DC-10 and A-300 planes are also being overhauled at PIAC Workshops instead of having to be sent abroad.

Mr. Ajaz Ali stated that the second major achievement of the PIAC's Engineering and Maintenance Department over the past year was an over 50 per cent reduction in aircraft takeoff delays due to technical reasons.

Mr. Ajaz Ali also said, with the commissioning of the new radio overhaul shop last July, PIAC had the capability of undertaking the complete overhaul and repair work of sophisticated radio and radar parts.

CSO: 4220/372

SPEEDING UP OF HUB WATER SUPPLY PLAN ORDERED

Karachi DAWN in English 6 Sep 82 p 1

[Text]

The Sind Governor, Lt-Gen. S.M. Abbasi, on Sunday expressed his dissatisfaction with the pace of work on the Hub water supply scheme and directed that a crash programme be chalked out to complete the project on schedule.

The Governor issued the directive during a visit to the Hub Dam yesterday.

The Governor was dissatisfied specially with the work of laying of water mains which, he observed, was not proceeding satisfactorily and was behind schedule.

The crash programme, he directed, should be chalked out under the direction of Brig. Khalid Mahmood, SMLA, West, who was an officer of the Army Corps of Engineers so that the lost time could be made up.

The Governor said that he would again visit the site on Sept 9 when a presentation will be made to him

spelling out details of the proposed crash programme.

The Director General of KDA, Mr. Z.A. Nizami, informed the Governor that 34.5 miles long water mains have already been laid while major components of the scheme

like suction channels, 25 pumps, rising mains and reservoir had also been completed.

As regards the laying of the remaining 2.5 miles of mains, the work had slowed down in certain reaches because of detection of hard rocks, he added.

Rs 861 million Hub dam is the third biggest after Tarbela and Mangla, which is now complete in every respect, and is ready to supply the required quantity of water to the KDA.-

CSO: 4220/374

TELEPHONE INDUSTRY NOT FOR PRIVATE SECTOR

Karachi DAWN in English 6 Sep 82 p 3

[Text] ISLAMABAD, Sept, 5--The telephone industry will not be given to the private sector, Federal Communications Minister Mohyuddin Baluch said here on Saturday. He was asked at his news conference whether the Government would consider giving the industry to the private sector for development.

Mr Baluch, however, said the cable manufacturing, which constituted 75 per cent of the cost of locally produced material for the telephone industry, had been given to the private sector. He said it would involve an investment of about Rs. 200 million.

It was stated that of the outstanding telecommunications arrears of Rs. 720 million due from official and non-official subscribers, about Rs. 90 million had already been collected and efforts were continuing to recover the remaining dues.

APP adds: Replying a question, Mr Baluch said steps have been taken by the T and T Department to stamp out corruption and to improve efficiency.

Replying to another question, he said the feasibility report for introducing the direct telephone dialling facility with urban areas of the country had been completed, but at present the Government would consider increasing the exchange channels from 12 to 24 to Gilgit by next year.

Mr Baluch said the Telegraph and Telephone Department had chalked out a programme to meet the demands of the general public in a year's time.

CSO: 4220/374

SINO-PAKISTAN TOURIST TRAFFIC, TRADE TO INCREASE

Karachi DAWN in English 6 Sep 82 p 4

[Text] ISLAMABAD, Sept 5--Mr. Mohyuddin Baluch, Federal Communications Minister, said here on Saturday that he hoped that by next year adequate infrastructure would have been developed along the Karakoram Highway and in the Northern Areas for regular civilians and tourists traffic between the two countries.

He told newsmen that the opening of the Khunjerab Pass marked yet another step toward consolidation of friendly relations between China and Pakistan. He hoped the flow of civilian traffic between Pakistan's Northern Areas and China's remote province of Sinkiang would open great opportunities for socioeconomic developments on the two sides to mutual advantage.

On human grounds, he said, the protocol signed later last month would in the first instance facilitate exchange of visits by people living on either side of the international frontiers who were bound by traditional family and fraternal ties. He said it was quite likely that some of such separated families would be meeting for the first time in more than three and a half decades.

Answering a question, he said it was unlikely that the Khunjerab Pass would be opened to foreign tourists, besides Chinese and Pakistanis, for regular traffic for sometime to come. He said it must be emphasised that many facilities and infrastructure would have to be developed before the Pass could be opened to international tourism. He, however, said that respective ministries and departments were engaged in developing necessary facilities for safe and comfortable journey along the road through some of world's highest mountains.

APP adds: To follow up the protocol, lower-level meetings would be held to sort out necessary details concerning customs, immigration and health. He said and added that such discussions would take a week's time.

Talking about his recent visit to Kashgar (China) as head of the Pakistan delegation, Mr. Baluch said his delegation was accorded a warm reception and the people received them with open arms.

By faith, Mr. Baluch said, the majority of the population of Kashgar was Muslim.

PPI adds: When asked about further chances of increase in the existing trade, he said there were more chances of increasing the exchange of commodities between the two countries, especially in sports goods and livestock. At present two trade caravans were exchanged between the two countries, he added. He said the Chinese were willing to accept tourists from Pakistan, but it depends on the weather also.

The Minister said that after construction of bridge at Thhakote the traffic to Northern Areas was opened in 1979. Now the civilian Pakistan nationals could travel through this route to China by road.

CSO: 4220/374

DEVELOPING STEEL INDUSTRY STRONGLY SUPPORTED

Karachi DAWN in English 25 Aug 82 p 5

[Text]

THE Chairman of Pakistan Steel has expressed the hope in an interview that the mill will break even by the late 1980s. Along with the matter of profitability, however, the question of pricing of the products must also be taken into consideration. Steel is a basic raw material and, therefore, development of an indigenous steel-making capacity is a major step towards self-reliance and economic independence. It is generally agreed that local steel production will have a beneficial effect on our developing economy, accelerating the growth and expansion of the engineering goods industry, among others. World Bank experts, for instance, have repeatedly stressed that engineering goods export in a big way is a real possibility. Besides, the diversification of exports that we are seeking is impossible without finished goods having a substantial share in them.

One plea against local steel manufacture is that with the glut of steel products forcing prices down, imports will be cheaper. But apart from the fact that the steel mill is already in par-

tial production, the argument is not tenable because the present phase may prove transitory. The Western point of view on steel-making by a developing country is heavily tinted by their own interest — in finding markets for their steel products rendered surplus by over-production and cut-throat competition among them. As far as the Soviet bloc is concerned, it is almost self-sufficient in steel. Many developing countries like India, Egypt, Iran and South Korea have set up steel industries and, therefore, import much less than before. The recession in the automobile and construction industries in the world and large-scale substitution of plastics and fibreglass for steel has meant lower demand for steel. From the point of view of present position of supplies and prices, steel imports may appear to be a tempting proposition. But in the long run, the situation may change and then it will be too late and too costly to restart manufacture.

Local steel manufacture, even at a cost slightly higher than international prices, is in the national interest, spe-

cially because it will help save scarce foreign exchange, besides creating employment and fostering downstream industries. But this should not be taken as a licence to raise prices indiscriminately. Reasonable prices of steel products will be very important both for domestic sales and for exports. If indigenous steel prices are much higher than the international, it will make our engineering goods and other steel-based products dearer at home and less competitive in international markets. Subsidised exports will not be a satisfactory answer to competition from advanced countries. It is important, therefore, to take steps right from the beginning to maintain the cost of production at a realistic level. This objective can be achieved by keeping overheads down to the bare minimum, maximising production and tapping local coal and iron ore. The mill should achieve production targets by fully utilising the planned capacity of 1.1 million tons, so that the current consumption of about a million tons is taken care of, with the ultimate aim of doubling the capacity in due course. Once downstream industries are set up, they will further stimulate demand and the need for augmenting production, perhaps, will arise sooner than expected.

CSO: 4220/371

PLAN TO GROW 'SUPER TREES' OUTLINED

Karachi DAWN in English 3 Sep 82 p 8

[Text]

ISLAMABAD, Sept 2: In order to narrow the expanding gap between the demand and production of firewood and timber in the country the Government has taken in hand experimental cultivation of "super trees" which reportedly take only six years to attain full growth.

According to official estimates, Pakistan is likely to face a production and demand gap of 29 million cubic feet of timber and 813 million cubic feet of firewood by the end of the fifth plan period.

The experimental cultivation of super trees (IPIL-IPIL, K-8) which is being carried out by the Appropriate Technology Development Organisation (ATDO) in collaboration with the provincial Forest Department in Sind has successfully completed a period of nearly three years and the results are said to be highly encouraging.

The ATDO is also engaged in the experimental cultivation of the trees in the Punjab in collaboration with Irrigation Drainage Flood Control Rehabilitation Cell.

The experimental sites in Sind are located in Sukkur, Nawabshah, Hyderabad and Thatta, each site having a plot of four acres.

The IPIL-IPIL trees reportedly produce timber at the rate of 88

cubic metre and 20 tons a year, green foliage for animal feed per hectare after six years.

At present the country has a forest area of about 7.3 million acres which is about 3.7 per cent of the total land. Ecological experts say that to maintain a healthy ecological balance the minimum requirement is 20 per cent.

The rate of afforestation in the country at present is said to be 30,000 acres annually and timber production is about 4.5 cubic feet per acre. It has been estimated that with a coverage of 60,000 acres per year in the future afforestation programmes, the productive forest area will increase by only about 0.03 per cent.

If the IPIL-IPIL experiment concludes successfully, the Government is likely to invite the corporate sector to cooperate in expanding the forest acreage in the country. In view of the quick returns promised by the super trees, and the growing demand for timber and firewood the private sector is likely to find it a highly lucrative business.

At present the country is importing wood worth more than Rs 800 million. And the firewood gap is being partly met from other source such as natural gas, kerosene oil, agricultural refuse and cowdung.

CSO: 4220/372

COCONUT PLANTATION WITH 10 MILLION TREES PLANNED

Karachi DAWN in English 5 Sep 82 p 1

[Article by Shaheen Sehbaï]

[Text]

A MULTI-MILLION rupee plan to grow 10 million coconut trees along the Sind coastal belt has been moved into the launching pad and the private sector has been asked to take the driving seat.

Officials say the idea is to produce enough coconuts an estimated 4.5 billion copras — annually, sufficient to substitute the edible oil imports of the country in three to five years.

A high powered team of officials from various departments drove along the coastal belt last week to select a suitable tract of 150,000 acres to reserve it for plantation.

The Board of Revenue proposes to hand over the demarcated area to the Agriculture Department. The ball would be set rolling once the site is agreed upon. After the Sind Governor approves the transfer of the tract to Agriculture Department, the private sector would be asked to import coconut seeds and importers will be required to set up nurseries to generate the seeds into one-foot size saplings. These will then be sold to individual coconut farmers.

"We are already being swamped with requests for land to grow coconuts," a Board of Revenue official said. "The response is highly encouraging."

Officials say the price for each sapling had already been fixed at Rs. 17.50, keeping in view the import and other farming costs of the seed importer.

Import of saplings as such,

sources say, has been completely ruled out by the Plant Protection Department as it is feared that these saplings are pest infected and can destroy the entire plantation in a few years.

Officials dealing with the plan seem determined that red-tape and bureaucratic hastling will not be allowed to deter the private sector from doing the job. "The Government will, in fact, go out of the way to help growers in any way possible. We will put them on the driving seat but will be prepared to push the car to give it a good start," one official remarked.

The only apparent problem at the moment seems to be the import of seeds from Malaysia. Kuala Lumpur government does not export to the private sector and any imports from there will have to be handled by the public sector. "We are prepared to offer the facility," a provincial official said.

The immediate plan is to import the quick growing, Dwarf variety from Malaysia which yields fruit in three to five years, depending on the climate and other conditions.

A crop of 4.5 billion coconuts coming from 10 million trees in 150,000 acres of coastal belt, would roughly yield over a billion KG of copra, enough to meet all our edible oil needs.

An added bonus would be the billions of KG of waste which could be converted into alcohol through the latest biomass conversion technology, thereby supplementing the country's oil supply.

PLANNING DEFECTS OF PAKISTAN-ARAB FERTILIZER PLANT DISCUSSED

Karachi DAWN in English 5 Sep 82 pp I, IV

[Article by Tariq Zaheen]

[Text]

A HIGH LEVEL enquiry commission set up by the President has reportedly held the negligence of bureaucrats to be the cause of the malfunctioning of the Pak-Arab Fertiliser Plant in Multan and the consequent loss of millions of rupees that it has suffered.

The commission, in its report to the President, is also understood to have recommended penal action against the officials who signed the agreement with a foreign firm for the installation of machinery worth Rs.2.5 billion and subsequently executed the project, without bothering to go into the details of the machinery which was initially defective.

As the reports say, the type of plant that has been installed at the Pak-Arab Fertiliser was never tested before and the foreign contractor who installed it had purchased it from manufacturers in another country who had not come forward to bid for the contract.

It is also learnt that at the time of awarding the contract, the officials had accepted the guarantee on the basis of specifications fixed for the product, that is, nitrophosphates, knowing that the technology had not been proved as commercially viable and it had been tested only through pilot plant studies.

Defect in design

After its installation, the plant

which was scheduled to go into full operation in 1979, has not worked as per its specifications and capacity and because of the technical defects detected in its designing, its output has ranged between 25 to 50 per cent. Besides, it can produce fertiliser only up to a minimal level, after which it gives out trash.

Because of the defect in the plant and its reduced capacity for production, its profit earning capacity had also been adversely affected and knowledgeable sources were surprised at the claim, made in a recently published report on the working of the public sector enterprises, that Pak-Arab Fertiliser was making profits.

Large projects such as the Pak-Arab Fertiliser's normally take three years or more to go into capacity production and to be in a position to give profits. None of these conditions have been fulfilled by the Pak-Arab Fertiliser. Surprise is also expressed on the fact that the plant employs about 1,800 persons when it is working at best at its half capacity, while 1,990 persons were needed to run it on its full capacity.

The fate of this huge plant is still undetermined because of the delay and difficulty in removing the defects in the machinery. The foreign contractors had reportedly taken the stand that they would not spend more than Rs.2 million for putting the plant right. But since its malfunctioning is due to in-built manufacturing defect, any modification would not overcome it.

The whole of the defective portion has to be replaced and its cost

will be higher than Rs.2 million. It is now learnt that after the Government of Pakistan took up the matter at the diplomatic level with the country to which the contractors belong, the contractors have been persuaded to agree to an extra expenditure of Rs.3.08 million for replacement of the relevant portions of the plant, which is expected to be made by October.

Huge undertaking

The Pak-Arab Fertiliser is really a huge industrial undertaking and is reckoned as the second largest after Pakistan Steel in terms of its investment which is estimated at Rs.2,511 million, including a foreign exchange component of Rs.1,293 million. It is based on an equity participation between the Governments of Pakistan and Abu Dhabi in the ratio of 52:48. Loans in foreign exchange have also been obtained for the project from the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank and the OPEC Fund.

The size of the project can also be judged from its rated capacity fixed for various types of fertilisers and other products, including nitric acid, calcium nitrate and nitro-phosphate, totalling 292,000 nutrient tons (826,000 metric tons) as against the combined production of all the other seven fertilizer plants which is in the proximity of 200,000 nutrient tons.

It would be recalled that the Pak-Arab Fertiliser project was planned by the PIDC which had also signed an agreement with a German firm for the installation of the machinery at Multan. Later, on its formation, the National Fertiliser Corporation took over the project. The originally estimated cost of machinery at Rs.97 million also rose with the delay and escalation of machinery prices to its present level.

CSO: 4220/375

BRIEFS

NEW CAMPUS FOR COLLEGE--LAHORE, Aug 17--The Governor of Punjab, Lt. Gen. Ghulam Jilani Khan, has directed the Health Department to immediately take up the scheme for the construction of new campus for the Allama Iqbal Medical College so that the college is shifted to a suitable place and functions more efficiently. This was decided by the Provincial Health Secretary, Brig. Manzoor Malik, while inaugurating and operation theatre of Gynaecology and two labour rooms constructed at an expenditure of Rs. 2.1 million at the Services Hospital here on Monday. The Health Secretary said that the Government was striving to provide maximum health facilities to the people by providing more beds and equipment, staff and medicines to hospitals. He, however, stressed the need for dedicated and sympathetic attitude on the part of the doctors para-medical staff towards the patients. [Karachi DAWN in English 18 Aug 82 p 4]

CALL FOR POLICE OVERHAUL--"Istehkam-i-Pakistan Council" yesterday called for a "complete overhaul" of the existing police set-up to crush lawlessness in the Sind province. In a press release, the Council said that it shared equally the concern felt by the Provincial Government, as any other citizen, over the growing incidence of crime and other acts of lawlessness in the province. However, it emphasised that "superficial changes" like the appointments or transfer of the police personnel here and there could not be expected to produce the desired results. "The police", it added, "were so much embroiled in the cobweb of maladministration, corruption and nepotism that it was futile to expect any creditable performance on their part." The Council, accordingly, urged that an effective system be evolved to cleanse the police administration to "its acts of omission and commission"; the police be equipped with sophisticated weaponry and other gadgets; pay-scales of the policemen be revised; crime control committees be set up on public level, and exemplary punishment be awarded to those found guilty of committing heinous and serious crimes. [Karachi DAWN in English 19 Aug 82 p 10]

BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS BANNED--The Sind Government has proscribed two Urdu books and specific issues of certain magazines for various reasons, according to an official source. The Urdu books entitled "Abu Talib Ke Eeman Ke Haqiqat" and "Rishta-e-Farooq-o-Ali" by Khan Mohammad Rabani have been banned because of scurrilous language and attempt to create mistrust between Shias and Sunnis. Other publications proscribed by the Sind Government are: i) "Azad Baluchistan" vol. 1 of July 1982 published from London, ii) "Kharji Geroh Key Khilaf Elan Jihad", a poster in Urdu, iii) "Jamhooriyat Bahal Ki Jai",

a handbill issued by PPP U.S.A. iv) "Such" a Sindhi pamphlet issued by Jiye Sind Students Federation, v) "Jamhoori Pakistan" vi) "Aagay Barho" Urdu monthly of February 1982, vii) "Mustadhafem Ke Awaz" vol. 1 issue No. 8, Urdu magazine published by London and viii) "New Trend" vol. 5. published from USA. The Government has also ordered forfeiture of all copies of these publications. [Karachi DAWN in English 27 Aug 82 p 9]

SAVINGS FROM SUI GAS--The Sui-gas field, discovered in 1952 is saving, at current oil prices, more than a billion dollars a year in foreign exchange to Pakistan, Mr D.M. Keith, Chairman, Pakistan Petroleum Limited (PPL) said. In the annual report to the shareholders, he said, there are at present 32 wells in Sui and so far 30 per cent of the estimated original recoverable raw gas reserves (8.62 trillion cubic feet) have been used up. The field is expected to be in production upto the early years of the next century. [Karachi DAWN in English 29 Aug 82 p 9]

KABUL REGIME'S TACTICS REPORTED--PESHAWAR, Sept 2--According to circles close to Afghan refugees, Kabul authorities have adopted new tactics to bamboozle world about the identity of Afghan Mujahideen. Whenever any Mujahid is apprehended, he is taken to Kabul where he is photographed after being forced to put on Pakistani dress with Chitrali cap. These photographs are used by the Afghan media to show that Pakistanis and not Mujahideen are fighting the Karmal regime. [Karachi DAWN in English 3 Sep 82 p 1]

PRINTER ISSUED NOTICE--The Government of Sind yesterday issued a show-cause notice to the Printer of Javed Press for printing an indecent and obscene article in the issue of the 'Mag' Weekly of Aug. 26-Sept. 1, says an official handout. The show-cause notice issued by the Home Department reads as follows: "Whereas the Government of Sind are satisfied that the contents of an article titled "The Secret Life of Elvis Presley" appearing in Mag Weekly, Vol III No.34 (Aug. 26-Sept. 1, 1982) specially in columns No. 3, 4 and 5 at page 37, printed at Javed Press, I.I. Chundrigar Road, Karachi, are indecent and obscene falling within the mischief of Clause (f) of sub-section (1) of Section 24 of the West Pakistan Press and Publications Ordinance, 1963. "You are called upon to show cause why you should not deposit a sum of Rs. 20,000 as security with the District Magistrate, South, Karachi. "The reply may be sent in writing or in person by 13th September 1982 at 11.30 a.m." [Karachi DAWN in English 3 Sep 82 p 1]

TI BOYCOTTING MRD MOVES--A leader of the defunct Tehrik-Istiqlal Mr Nafees Siddiqi, has said his party will boycott all proceedings of the Movement for Restoration of Democracy (MRD) till a final decision is taken by Tehriks Central Working Committee at its meeting to be held at Peshawar on Sept 17 and 18. Addressing a Press conference yesterday he said this was due to the MRD's decision to have an organisational structure. However, Tehrik was still a component of the MRD, he stressed. About the war in Lebanon and forced exodus of Palestinians from Beirut, he said it would have far-reaching implications on the global politics particularly in the Arab and Muslim countries. The Muslim countries, particularly the Arab states, he said, demonstrated indifference towards the Lebanese Muslims and valiant Palestinians. The Tehrik sincerely desires an end to the Iran-Iraq war in the larger interests of the

Muslim world and the two warring states, he said. [Karachi DAWN in English 3 Sep 82 p 16]

NOORANI BARRED FROM PUNJAB--Maulana Shah Ahmed Noorani, chief of the defunct JUP, was yesterday served with an order of the Governor of Punjab under which he (Noorani) has been ordered not to enter the province of Punjab for 90 days (effective Sept 2). Maulana Noorani was due to start a tour of Punjab from Sept 10 to 18 during which he was to visit Lahore, Gujranwala and Kasur districts. The order was served at his residence by a DSP of Punjab Police, who was accompanied by a DSP of Sind Police. It was issued under the West Pakistan maintenance of Public Order Ordinance. It may be recalled that Maulana Noorani was externed from Punjab in December 1981 and his appeal against the said order was upheld by the Punjab High Court in February 1982. The JUP chief was also externed from Baluchistan last month while in Quetta on a week-long visit to the province. [Karachi DAWN in English 5 Sep 82 p 12]

TERRORISTS ACTIVE IN PUNJAB--ISLAMABAD, Monday--Terrorists active in Pakistan's populous Punjab province for a week yesterday took the first life in their renewed drive against the military regime by killing a police constable guarding a High Court Judge's residence in Lahore, police said. The pre-dawn attack by two men on a motorcycle at Justice Saeed-Ur-Rehman's residence followed repeated acts of arson against government offices and attacks at official's homes over the week since the Kabul-based organisation Al-Zulfikar announced it would renew terrorist activities against the regime of president Mohammed Zia Ul-Haq. The group led by former Premier Zulfikar Ali Bhutto's son Murtaza Bhutto recently sent threatening letters to Khawaja Safdar, Chairman of the Advisory Council (Parliament), Home Minister Mehmud Haroon and another politician warning them to withdraw support to the regime, chief of the right-wing Jamat-I-Islami party Mian Tufail Muhammed told newsmen last week. Soon after this disclosure an official's house in Sialkot, about 200 KM (125 miles) south of here, was attacked by two motor cyclists who lobbed a live bomb which missed the target but damaged a neighbour's house, police said. Press reports have said that the terrorists were being trained under Soviet secret service KGB officials in Kabul apparently to punish Pakistan for its "determined stand" against Moscow's role of Afghanistan. Meanwhile Pakistan's leading Urdu language newspaper Jang said that Libya recently informed the government that the known terrorist Mohammed Ali Asiayie was expected in Pakistan to carry out subversive acts. It said that following the Libyan report, security arrangements on important points were tightened. [Colombo DAILY NEWS in English 7 Sep 82 p 5]

GUARD SHOT--LAHORE, Sept 5--Two unknown scooter-riders opened fire at the residence of Mr Justice Saeed-ur-Rahman of the Lahore High Court at 4 a.m. today. The Constable on guard duty, Mureed Ahmad, was seriously injured and died on way to hospital. Before dying, Mureed Ahmad said the scooter-riders, two young men, tried to enter the residence of the Judge. When Constable Mureed Ahmed tried to stop them they shot at him. A case has been registered by the Police and investigations are in progress to find out if the assailants belong to any group of subversive elements. The spot was also visited by Police and Marial Law officers. The District Administration has, in a handout stated that the Government has announced an award of Rs. 15,000 for the family

of the deceased. His body has been taken to his native village, Lalian, district Jhang to be buried with full police honours. A contingent of Police from Lahore will participate in the burial. [Karachi DAWN in English 6 Sep 82 p 1]

HISTORY OF AIR FORCE PUBLISHED--ISLAMABAD, Sept. 5--The official history of the Pakistan Air Force has been published. The book is an authentic account of the challenges faced by the PAF right from its birth, the determined efforts made over the years for its development into a first-rate fighting force, its role in national defence and its performance in the wars of 1965 and 1971. Printed by the PAF Press, the 324-page book also contains a large number of historical photographs. The book, has been written by Sq. Ldr M. Tariq Qureshi. [Karachi DAWN in English 6 Sep 82 p 6]

ATTACK CONDEMNED--SIALKOT, Sept 5--The District Bar Association, Sialkot, at its meeting unanimously taken strong notice of the alarming wanton incident in which some miscreants attempted to damage the house of Khawaja Mohammad Safdar, Chairman, Majlis-i-Shoora by throwing a home made hand-grenade. The association strongly condemned the incident and demanded exemplary punishment for culprits for the inhuman action. All markets and business centres were closed as a mark of protest against this act by the undesirable elements. The patron, Anjuman Tajran, Mr. Manshaullah Butt was of the view that some nasty elements have taken undue liberty in the country and they are doing everything possible to disturb the peace and create law and order situation. He said that the law-enforcing agencies should be vigilant to round up such elements in order to curb any recurrence. The Mayor, Municipal Corporation, Dr. Mohammad Ashraf, has demanded that full security should be given to Khawaja Saheb and that miscreants must be dealt with an iron hand. He strongly condemned this unwarranted episode and expressed the hope that the nefarious elements will be wiped out from the society. [Karachi DAWN in English 6 Sep 82 p 7]

LEGHARI TO GO WITH BHUTTO--UMERKOT, Sept 5--Comrade Ghulam Mohammad Leghari, former editor of weekly "Sachhaee" will proceed to USA along-with Begum Nusrat Bhutto for treatment. Ghulam Mohammad Leghari, who is a prominent Hari leader and an important worker of defunct People's Party, had requested Begum Bhutto to take him with her to USA for treatment as he was unable to bear the expenditure himself. [Karachi DAWN in English 6 Sep 82 p 7]

STUDENT CONVENTION BID DEPLORED--PESHAWAR, Sept 5--The Registrar of University of Peshawar has on Saturday issued a Press release condemning the decision of a group of students to hold a convention on the University campus. The press release said, it has appeared in newspapers that a convention of the Pakhtoon Students Federation will be held in the University of Peshawar. Neither they have sought permission of the University authorities for holding such a convention on the university campus nor the University is in favour of such political conventions or activities on the campus. The University is an educational institution where no political activities can be allowed. The University is determined to maintain smooth academic atmosphere and discipline for the betterment of education. [Karachi DAWN in English 6 Sep 82 p 4]

POSTER FORFEITED--QUETTA, Sept 5--The Baluchistan Government has forfeited a poster issued recently by the Imamia Students Organisation, Lahore, which contains objectionable material, says an official handout. [Karachi DAWN in English 6 Sep 82 p 14]

NASEER SHAIKH'S HOUSE SEALED--Authorities have sealed the house of Dr. Naseer A. Shaikh, a former Director-General Health. The 18U-B Defence Society bungalow of Dr. Shaikh was sealed and attached in favour of the Government of Pakistan. The order for sealing attachment of the bungalow was executed by the SDM Civil Lines, Mr Gul Mohammed Umrani. It may be recalled that Dr. Shaikh is charged with committing irregularities during his tenure as Director-General Health in the previous regime and had managed to go out of the country. [Karachi DAWN in English 6 Sep 82 p 10]

PROPOSAL FOR SUPREME COUNCIL--Lahore, 22 Aug (PPI)--The chairman of the Central Ruet-e Hilal Committee and a member of the Islamic Ideology Council, Allama Mahmud Ahmad Rizvi, has proposed the establishment of a supreme with the authority to assume power in the event of a crisis in the country. Allama Rizvi said that the proposed council would consist of military officials, religious scholars and intelligentsia from various walks of life. These people would be chosen by the president, and a collective decision would be made concerning the assumption of power. Giving further details of the responsibilities of the proposed supreme council, the Ruet-e Hilal Committee's chairman said that after taking over administrative responsibility of the country, the council would be, at all costs, bound to hold elections within 90 days. In light of the election results, power would be handed over to the political party elected. He explained that the proposed council would have no authority to amend, suspend or abrogate the constitution. Allama Rizvi claimed that the establishment of such a council was not something new. Such councils also existed during the reign of Hazrat Abu Bakr and Hazrat Umar. Furthermore, he said that through the proposed council, the constitutional status of the armed forces could also be defined and their feeling of deprivation assuaged. In offering this proposal, Allama Rizvi said that in the future, whatever federal or provincial advisory councils or parliamentary institutions come into existence, each would include six representatives of the [branches of the] armed forces. These representatives would be selected by the country's president. Allama Rizvi said in full confidence that if his proposal was acted on, the country would be liberated from the frequent imposition of martial law forever. [Text] [Karachi JANG in Urdu 23 Aug 82 p 1] 9779

JUP LEADER'S CRITICISM--The deputy secretary-general of Jamiate Ulma-e-Pakistan, Prof Shah Farid-ul-Haq, in his statement today described the unilateral accusations, i.e., the character assassination of the politicians by the government, to be against justice and against Islam. He said that accusing people while restricting their freedom of speech does not suit a government claiming to adhere to Islam. The public is well aware of who is more responsible for the development and the destruction of this country. The people alone can make this decision, provided they are given free right to do so. Prof Farid-ul-Haq said that in every era of history, there has been present a junta of flatterers and beggars. They have met their [bitter] end also. He said that the government should enter the ring, give equal rights to all, and only then should it evaluate its importance and administrative worth. [Text] [Karachi JANG in Urdu 23 Aug 82 p 1] 9779

CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGE CRITICIZED--Various powers enjoyed by the superior and lower courts were already in suspension under the Interim Constitution. Inability of the courts, created by the Interim Constitution, had already made people helpless in regard to their complaints about their basic rights. The Interim Constitution has neither been approved by the people, nor it enjoys the sanctity of a permanent constitution. A constitution not passed by the people does not require public opinion for amending it. Any number of amendments in this Interim Constitution have no importance when viewed in the concept of constitutional sanctity. It is unfortunate that amendments in this interim and self-made constitution have further narrowed the sphere of civic rights, possibilities of securing justice have further been reduced and jurisdiction of courts made more limited than before. Legal experts are of the opinion that the second amendment would affect thousands of government employees who had been reinstated in their jobs by the Service Tribunal. Because the amendment is to be enforced retrospectively, thousands of employees will again be retired or dismissed, with no right of appeal. This is a clear negation of the general requirements of justice. (Jasarat, Karachi, Sept 1)
[Karachi DAWN in English 6 Sep 82 p 9]

CSO: 4220/375

KUMAR OFFICIALLY A CANDIDATE

Colombo THE ISLAND in English 4 Sep 82 pp 1, 3

[Text]

The General Secretary of the All-Ceylon Tamil Congress Mr. Kumar Ponnambalam became the first person to tender his deposit in support of his candidature for the forthcoming Presidential elections.

In a statement issued yesterday the Tamil Congress called upon those who vote for the Tamil Congress not to exercise their second and third preference in favour of any other candidate.

"The A.C.T.C. seizes the 1982 Presidential Elections as an opportunity to use it as a referendum to obtain the verdict of the Tamil Nation to the proposition that **'The Tamil Nation desires to set up an independent separate state forthwith on the basis of its inalienable right of self-determination'**".

"There is absolutely no doubt that the burning question facing the island today is the 'Tamil Problem'. This has been accepted in so many words by the Prime Minister recently. The ethnic problem has deteriorated since June 1956 and today it has got out of control. No meaningful step has been taken to stem the tide, let alone wanting to solve this vexed problem.

"The deteriorating ethnic problem led to a call for a separate state in 1976 and to the claim that a mandate had been given for the setting up of a separate state to the present Tamil Leadership at the 1977 General Elections.

"Events that have occurred subsequent to July 1977 and upto date have prompted the Government to advertise that the majority of the Tamil Nation are against a separate state because (1) the Tamils outside the North and East are against a separate state; and

(2) the Eastern Province is against a separate state; (3) the Vanni is against a separate state; (4) the Tamils of Indian Origin are against a separate state; and (5) the Muslims are against a separate state. The Government says, therefore, that the demand for a separate state is confined to the Tamils of the Jaffna District mainly.

"The Government fortifies its arguments with the points that the Tamil leadership which had romped home in 1977 on a mandate to set up a separate state had since then (1) accepted the District Development Councils System as a solution to the political problem; (2) sat down for monthly or fortnightly talks with the Government in spite of the fact that they had, in December 1976, irrevocably decided that there was no purpose in having talks or pacts with Sinhala Governments; (3) agreed to a moratorium not to talk of a separate state; (4) condemned the Unilateral Declaration of Independence of the 14th of January 1982 by certain sections of expatriate Tamils in New York and London; and (5) a pro-government stand taken by Messrs. Amirthalingam & M. Sivasithamparam at the World Tamil Convention in New York in July 1982.

"The Government's main argument is that the mandate claimed by the TULF in 1977 is not a true mandate of the Tamil Nation for a separate state because it was principally confined to the North and East, whereas, the majority of the Tamil nation lived outside the North and East and their views had not been obtained. It argues further that at a General Election, many issues are put forward and therefore one cannot derive an answer to any particular issue. Therefore it is

imperative that the Tamil Nation seizes the only opportunity to show the world what its aspirations are at the moment and for all times.

"It is because the Presidential election is being held on an all-island basis that the A.C.T.C. is calling upon the Tamil nation to treat this election solely as a Referendum and not as an election of the President of Sri Lanka. Any Tamil speaking person living in any part of the island has this opportunity to voice his opinion. The A.C.T.C. does not expect any Tamil speaking candidate to win. The A.C.T.C. expects this Referendum to be confined to only the Tamil speaking electorate though it expects that a sizeable number of Sinhala people will vote in favour of the proposition. The A.C.T.C. urges any Tamil speaking person who favours the proposition to vote for the A.C.T.C. candidate.

"Since the A.C.T.C. is treating this election as a Referendum and not as an election of a person to an office, the A.C.T.C. urges those who will vote for the A.C.T.C. candidate not to exercise their second and third preferences in favour of any other candidate".

CSO: 4220/367

COLUMNIST WEIGHS SLFP CHANCES IN ELECTION

Colombo THE ISLAND in English 5 Sep 82 p 6

[Island Politics column by Arjuna]

[Text]

IF any one had thought that the fixing of the dates for the Presidential Election last week would galvanise the SLFP(S), wracked by internal dissensions, into closing ranks and offering a credible challenge to the UNP that impression is surely illusory. On the contrary last week witnessed the SLFP crisis reaching boiling point even posing the question in political circles whether the party would again break apart on the eve of the Presidential Election.

In fact internal dissensions do not appear to be restricted to the SLFP although in other parties they have not assumed the blatantly obvious form that they have attained in the SLFP. The TULF is impaled on the horns of a dilemma with the younger sections increasingly challenging the leadership even forcing TULF Secretary General Amirthalingam to storm out of the recent General Council meeting of the party in Trincomalee in the face of the taunts of party firebrand S. C. Chandrasenan, son of Mr. S. J. V. Chelvanayakam. But the resentment of the rank and file towards the TULF's friendly relations, with the UNP which the critics of the leadership see as a betrayal, is not confined to the radical young alone. The proposal by Chavakachcheri MP V. N. Navaratnam that the TULF should have a Politbureau too is interpreted as a sign of dissatisfaction particularly since Mr. Navaratnam is the most senior parliamentarian in the TULF having been a MP from 1956 without a break.

The UNP, which many observers

see as sitting pretty particularly in the context of the Presidential Election, is not without its own problems. There are even stories of some senior Ministers conspiring to capture the party machinery in the event of something unexpected happening.

But certainly the biggest tale of Byzantine intrigue of the day is the SLFP story. To readers of this column it was no secret that a campaign to dislodge Mr. Anura Bandaranaike and replace him with Mr. Hector Kobbekaduwa had been afoot for some time. Things came to a head at last Monday's Politbureau meeting of the party. The meeting was scheduled to be held at the party's Campbell Place office and it is said that the Hector loyalists, who had earlier gathered there, had held a separate meeting presided over by Mr. Ilangaratne. Mr. Ilangaratne, who had earlier been a fierce anti-Anura warrior had in recent days cooled down towards the Nuwara Eliya—Maskeliya MP. But for the final anti-Anura offensive the Hector-Actor group had been able to co-opt this key figure of many a past SLFP drama and party insiders say that the former Trade Minister, who has himself been staking a claim for Presidential nomination from the party, had been the mastermind behind last week's move by the Hector-Actor group.

By the time they came to Rosmead Place where the Politbureau meeting was finally held the anti-Anura group had drawn up their strategy. In fact it was even queried at one stage whether it would be wise to hold the

Politbureau meeting at Rosmead Place in the context of Mrs. Bandaranaike's loss of civic rights and quite some time was spent on going over the pros and cons of the position Mrs. Bandaranaike would be placed in as a result of her deprivation of civic rights vis-a-vis an election campaign.

The meeting could not reach any finality on the subject of a Presidential candidate but what is interesting is that Mr. Anura Bandaranaike's name had again cropped up much to the chagrin of Mr. Kumaranatunge, who had thought that the party had finally settled for his nominee, Mr. Kobbekaduwa. What was also significant was that Mr. Bandaranaike had managed to win the support of some new "non-voting" Politbureau members such as Messrs A. M. Karunaratne, K. Shanmugalingam and Ariya Bulegoda and Dr. Maharroof and Dr. Bad-ud-din Mahmud. It was perhaps this which prompted Mr. Kumaranatunge to walk out of the meeting in a huff.

At the tail end of the meeting mention was made about calling an All Island Committee meeting to pick a Presidential candidate. The question was then raised why a fresh meeting should be held when Mr. Kobbekaduwa had already been elected as the candidate. The answer was that it was to ratify the decision. But knowing the balance of forces within the SLFP the possibility of a "dark horse" romping home in the SLFP (S) Presidential Nomination Stakes can not be ruled out.

Obviously worried by the development of events at the Politbureau meeting the Hector-

Actor group did a lightning pre-emptive strike. They got the Politbureau members sympathetic to themselves to sign a document dissociating themselves from Anura's nomination and on Binara Poya day on Thursday Messrs Kobbekaduwa and Kumaranatunge appeared at the Kelaniya Raja Maha Vihara to launch Mr. Kobbekaduwa's campaign as it was claimed by them. The next day posters had come up all over the city in support of Mr. Kobbekaduwa.

This pre-emptive strike on the part of the Hector-Actor group has clearly thrown the party into further confusion. But equally clearly party leader Mrs. Bandaranaike is not panicking. She told party's Bulathsinhala meeting on Friday that already the party had picked a candidate whose name would be announced on Tuesday. As things stand however it is fairly certain that this will throw the party into further confusion.

The current thinking among the SLFP seems to be that if the SLFP is to make at least a sizeable impact a moderate candidate is necessary. A well-known businessman who is a member of the Politbureau and who unsuccessfully contested a seat on the SLFP ticket in 1977 had estimated that the SLFP's election campaign would cost Rs. 20 million. He had argued that if a moderate candidate were put forward this money could be raised. But a candidate of proven radical leanings may frighten away the financiers, it has been argued. This can signal an important stage in the evolution of the SLFP's policy. It looks very much as if the SLFP has accepted the fact that there can not be a total break from the policies

which had been followed during the past five years. They appear to have perceived that these five years have laid the foundation for irreversible changes in economy and society and the best bet would be for the SLFP to accept this reality within a certain broad framework. This is why it is keen to cut away from certain personalities who can only revive memories among the electorate of the scarcities and shortages which characterised the previous SLFP regime. It is this school of thought which is advocating that Mr. Bandaranaike should be the party's Presidential nominee because as an untried politician acceptable to a broad mass of opinion he represents a break with the party's unhappy past while symbolising the best in its traditions.

Anyway the coming days will be crucial for the SLFP. How will the party leadership face up to the open challenge mounted by the Hector-Actor group? Already it is understood that Mr. Bandaranaike has had negotiations with the CP and the LSSP to sound them out on how they might feel about his candidature. Next Tuesday's Horagolla meeting announced by Mrs. Bandaranaike at Bulathsinhala will be vital for deciding the party's future not merely at the Presidential Election but for all time. Will the Hector-Actor group if they are stymied in their effort to run Mr. Kobbekaduwa split the party and go their own way? Political commentators who are aware of the crucial position the SLFP occupies in the political structure as the dominant alternative to the UNP will no doubt watch these developments with interest as well as concern.

COMMUNIST PARTY HOLDS TALKS WITH SLFP, TULF

Colombo THE ISLAND in English 4 Sep 82 p 1

[Article by Daya Lankapura]

[Text]

The Communist Party (Moscow wing) yesterday commenced its second round of talks with the SLFP (S) and the TULF in an efforts to find a common candidate for the Opposition parties at the forthcoming Presidential Election.

At yesterday's talks held at Rosmead Place residents of the SLFP Leader, Mrs. Sirima Bandaranaike, the CP proposed that the common candidate should not only be acceptable to both parties but also be an experienced person who is capable of drawing support from varied sections of the body politic.

Both parties too reiterated the basic principles agreed upon in the earlier round of talks between them.

Those who participated at yesterday's talks for the SLFP at Rosmead Place were: Mrs. Sirima Bandaranaike and Messrs: M.

Shanmugalingam, J. C. T. Kotalawela, Mangala Moonesinghe.

Messrs. K. P. Silva, H. G. S. Ratnaweera and Dew Gunasekera represented for the Communist party.

At the talks between the Communist Party and the TULF held at the official residence of the Leader of the Opposition Mr. A. Amirthalingam it was agreed on the need to change the present Constitution and the abolition of the office of Executive President. According to informed sources the TULF had agreed to consider giving their co-operation for a common opposition candidate.

According to a spokesman for the Communist party talks with other Opposition parties are to be held in a day or two with other Opposition parties on the subject of a common candidate.

CSO: 4220/367

VICTORIOUS SLFP WILL NOT HARASS UNP

Colombo THE ISLAND in English 5 Sep 82 p 1

[Text]

If the SLFP is elected to power it would not harass UNPers as it was against the policies of the founder of the party S.W.R.D. Bandaranaike to harass opponents Mr. Anura Bandaranaike said at a public meeting held on Friday at Bulathsinghala.

Mr. Bandaranaike said he was making this statement because the headline in a certain leftist newspaper that day had called for a sword to slice UNPers.

He also said that President Jayewardene was making the biggest blunder in his political career by holding the Presidential election ahead of the scheduled time.

Mr. Jayewardene's astrologers had predicted that he would be re-elected as President, but I am sure that the next President will be from the SLFP, Mr. Bandaranaike said.

He said that once the SLFP candidate became the President he would restore the civic rights of Mrs. Sirima Bandaranaike and then step down to make Mrs. Bandaranaike the President of the country within twenty-four hours.

If President Jayewardene wins, he would not hold the general elections, said Mr. Bandaranaike, and called upon the progressive leftist parties to join hands to oust Mr. Jayewardene in the forthcoming Presidential elections.

CSO: 4220/367

KOBBEKADUWA IS SLFP CANDIDATE

Colombo DAILY NEWS in English 4 Sep 82 p 1

[Text] Mr. Ratnasiri Wickramanayake, secretary of the Sirima SLFP, has written to several opposition parties saying that Mr. Hector Kobbekaduwa is the party's presidential candidate and solicited their support for him.

LSSP, CP and MEP spokesmen confirmed the receipt of Mr Wickramanayake's letter. Mr. Wickramanayake himself was not available for comment.

"It is obviously a factional letter", a LSSP spokesman said. "Mr. Wickramanayake who is the secretary of the party says Mr. Kobbekaduwa is the candidate but other powerful elements are saying something else".

The LSSP position was that they favoured a common candidate and Dr. Colvin R. de Silva was the best possible opposition choice.

Mr. K. P. Silva, the general secretary of the CP, said they had received Mr. Wickramanayake's letter. They agreed that a common candidate must run against the incumbent on an agreed program.

"Just because they say Mr. Kobbekaduwa is the candidate, it cannot mean that we must back him. We must meet and decide who can get the most votes and who is most capable of doing the job. Experience and capacity count", he said.

Mr. Dinesh Gunawardene of the MEP said their central committee would meet on Monday to take a decision. "Our thinking is that we will go along with the view taken by the five parties (SLFP-(S), MEP, PDP, LSSP-Anil and CP-Maoist) on this question.

Mr. N. Sanmugathan, the leader of the Maoist CP however, said he had received no letter from Mr. Wickramanayake. "Although we were with them for anti-UNP propaganda, we were at no stage party to an electoral strategy", he explained.

Mrs. Bandaranaike and her son were at Bulathsinhala yesterday at a rally organised by Mr. Mangala Moonesinghe, former MP for the electorate.

CSO: 4220/368

SLFP LEADER ASSERTS KOBBEKADUWA IS CHOICE

Colombo DAILY NEWS in English 4 Sep 82 p 1

[Text] As moves supported by former Prime Minister Sirima Bandaranaike to nominate her son, Anura, to be the SLFP (S) candidate at the presidential election continue, the deputy leader of the party, Mr. T. B. Ilangaratne, has categorically asserted that Mr. Hector Kobbekaduwa is the candidate.

Mr. Ilangaratne's statement was spread in heavy type across yesterday's frontpage of the "Dinakara", the daily newspaper of the party

The headline blazed: "Kobbekaduwa is the people's sword" and quoted Mr. Ilangaratne telling a SLFP meeting at Kolonnawa on Thursday that the party's central committee has decided that Mr. Kobbekaduwa will be the candidate.

The newspaper quoted Mr. Ilangaratne making the same statement at Waragoda, in Kelaniya, the previous day.

He was further quoted as saying that talks with other opposition parties to make Mr. Kobbekaduwa the common candidate had proceeded satisfactorily.

Dinakara quoted Mr. Ilangaratne as saying that he was announcing Mr. Kobbekaduwa's candidature as deputy leader of the party as the party leader, Mrs Sirima Bandaranaike, was precluded from making the announcement due to her civic disabilities.

The Dinakara is strongly influenced by the group led by Vijaya and Chandrika Kumaranatunga who are fighting hard to shoot down Anura Bandaranaike's effort to be the party's presidential candidate.

Meanwhile Dr. Colvin R. de Silva has categorically stated that he would be running.

GCSU General Secretary Gunasena Mahanama, said yesterday that he had summoned a meeting of all trade unions to the GCSU hall on September 5 to sponsor Dr. de Silva as "the common left candidate".

Mr. D. S Mallawarechchi of the Marxist Youth Front also announced that they will be backing Dr. de Silva.

The other declared candidates are Tamil Congress leader Kumar Ponnambalam, SLFP(M) leader Maithripala Senanayake and JVP leader Rohana Wijeweera.

SLFP CONFIRMS KOBBEKADUWA AS PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE

Colombo SUN in English 7 Sep 82 p 1

[Article by Lasantha Wickremetunge]

[Text] The 66-year-old former Agriculture and Lands Minister Hector Kobbekaduwa's name was officially announced as the SLFP Presidential candidate in a two-paragraphed press release issued by party Secretary Ratnasiri Wickramanayake confirming an earlier decision of the central committee of the party on August 11.

Seventeen of the nineteen-member Central Committee met for one and a half hours last evening to nominate Mr. Kobbekaduwa.

S.L.F.P.(S) stalwarts who supported Mr. Kobbekaduwa said this was the official stamp on his candidature.

Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike did not participate at yesterday's meeting which was presided by former Foreign and Internal Trade Minister T.B. Illangaratne. Also absent yesterday was former M.P. for Nintavur, M.M. Mustapha, a known supporter of Anura Bandaranaike for Presidential nomination. He is said to have sent a letter intimating his inability to attend the meeting.

Other known pro Anura supporters who attended yesterday's meeting were Kingsley Wikramaratne, Dr. Mahroof and K. Shanmugalingam. Also present at yesterday's meeting without voting rights) were MPs Lakshman Jayakody, S. D. Bandaranayake and Ananda Dassanayake.

A few hours before yesterday's meeting, Mrs. Bandaranaike had held talks with Mr. Kobbekaduwa, K. B. Ratnayake and Ratnasiri Wikramanayake at her Rosmead Place residence where according to the Party's Assistant Secretary Vijaya Kumaranatunga, Mr. Kobbekaduwa had been given her blessings.

The official news release signed by Party's General Secretary Ratnasiri Wikramanayake stated.

"The Central Committee of the Sri Lanka Freedom Party which met on August 11, 1982, acting under the powers vested in it under Article 14(VI) of the SLFP constitution unanimously decided to nominate Hector Kobbekaduwa as the Presidential candidate.

"At a meeting of the central committee held on September 6, 1982, it was further decided to announce that in accordance with the communications already sent to the anti-U.N.P. political parties that we hope to have the support of the anti-U.N.P. parties to nominate Mr. Kobbekaduwa as the common candidate for the Presidential elections".

Shortly after the Central Committee meeting, Mr. Kobbekaduwa left to attend a party rally at Avissawella.

Mr. Kobbekaduwa told 'SUN' yesterday that the executive meeting which was supposed to have been summoned on September 7 (today) will now not be held now.

CSO: 4220/368

UNP SAID TO PLAN OPPONENTS' POLITICAL ANNIHILATION

Colombo THE ISLAND in English 5 Sep 82 p 1

[Article by Peter Balasuriya]

[Text]

At the forthcoming Presidential election, the UNP proposed to demolish and destroy the Opposition politically, President J.R. Jayewardene told a seminar here yesterday. The UNP leader was addressing delegates from seven UNP branch organisations in the Anuradhapura district.

The President said that any political contest was like a game. Success depended on superior strategy and the skills of the contestants. In fact, after the culmination of Napoleon's conquests in 1803, the then British Prime Minister had said, 'Roll up the map of Europe. You won't need it for another 10 years'.

Mr. Jayewardene said that after the Presidential election, the UNP would be able to tell the Opposition, 'Roll up your electoral map of Sri Lanka for another 10 years.

You won't need it'.

The President said the UNP was contesting the Presidential election at a favourable time. It intended taking advantage of the Opposition and its own strength. With its own strength and that of its supporter the UNP proposed to demolish the Opposition politically, the President said.

Referring to Mrs. Sirima Bandaranaike's challenge to the UNP to restore her civic rights, the President said that in 1956 when Mrs. Bandaranaike's relative Mr. Gunasekera, the Balangoda MP had been found guilty of a corrupt practice, it was Mr. S.W.R.D. Bandaranaike himself who had urged him to resign. If Mr. Bandaranaike were alive today, he would be the first to oppose Mrs. Bandaranaike's call to restore her civic rights, the President said.

CSO: 4220/367

JAFFNA SECURITY FORCES BRACED FOR VIOLENCE

Colombo THE ISLAND in English 6 Sep 82 p 1

[Article by D.B.S. Jeyaraj]

[Text]

Security forces have been alerted to the possibility of pre-presidential election violence in the North aimed at ensuring the success of the election boycott campaign. Intelligence reports indicate that acts of terrorism are likely to follow in the wake of a decision taken by the World Eelam Liberation Council that the Presidential election should be boycotted. The 5-man Liberation Council is supposed to have taken this decision on August 28.

Informed sources told 'The Island' that contingency security plans in the Northern area are being formulated on the premise that the objective of terrorist elements would be to pressurise the people on boycotting the election rather than disrupting it.

Although tight security will be maintained to ensure a smooth and fair election, precautionary measures will be taken to prevent people from being terrorised.

Security Intelligence sources told 'The Island' that if the TULF decides to support any particular candidate instead of boycotting the Presidential stakes, then the possibility of subversive elements trying to disrupt the election would be very real. If on the other hand, the TULF decides on a boycott

then the possibility of violence with the intention of keeping would-be voters away from the polling booths is also very real.

These sources said that although the TULF has no connection with the terrorist elements, the latter are likely to draw their political line from the TULF stance. The TULF General Council is expected to meet in Jaffna on the 26th of this month to decide on the elections.

Security sources said that judging from previous experience, they expected a surfeit of clandestine posters and pamphlets to come up calling for a boycott in Tamil areas. What they are more concerned about is an act of violence like an indiscriminate killing for instance which would be a warning to any intending voter. This was more likely to be directed at any party contesting the Presidency, these sources said.

Last year, preceeding the DDS Polls, the UNP No.1 candidate Dr.A.Thiyagarajah and two police men were shot dead in what was termed as a bid to disrupt the polls. Security, however, will be on full alert to prevent the repetition of such an incident this year.

CSO: 4220/367

DROUGHT DISTRESS REPORTED FROM RAJARATA, BADDULLA, MONERAGALA

Colombo DAILY NEWS in English 6 Sep 82 p 7

[Text]

The severe drought prevalent in Raja Rata has now affected almost everyone. Fetching drinking water has become a real problem for many.

Even villagers living in the vicinity of tanks have to collect water from the tanks.

The suffering is so acute that villagers have become very religious and are organising various religious rites and ceremonies to invoke the blessings of the devas for rain.

Village community centres lead in this respect and many pinkamas were arranged to take place on Binara Full Moon day under the auspices of the Anuradhapura Local Government Assistant Commissioner's Secretariat.

One such noteworthy religious ceremony held at Pubuduvila Sri Kalarukkharama Vihara, sponsored by the Pubuduvila Gemunu Community Centre

was well patronised by other community centres.

About five hundred members of these praja mandalas observed a fast on Binara Full Moon Day and joined in a mass meditation session.

In the evening a very illuminating sermon was delivered by the Ven Gallegama Wimalawansa Thero, incumbent of the Ihala Tammennawa Nigrodharama Viharaya.

A bodhi pooja and the lighting of one thousand oil lamps were highlights of this pinkama, which was organised by Mr C. Munaweera Community Development Officer, Anuradhapura, in collaboration with the Ven Pubuduvila Vijithasiri Thero.

Badulla

Badulla

Over four thousand acres of cultivated paddy in

Mahiyangana and Bibile areas are in danger as a result of a severe drought prevailing in these areas.

The major irrigational tanks in Mahiyangana are fast drying up owing to the drought which has gripped the area for over five months without a break.

The colonisation schemes in Mahiyangana have also been affected owing to the lack of water and farmers fear a complete destruction of their crops as the drought conditions worsen daily.

Moneragala

Moneragala

Over 2,000 acres of sugar cane cultivation belonging to the private sources as well as the corporation is threatened with destruction due to the severe drought that is prevailing here.

Specially effected areas are Madulla, Siyambalanaduwa, Badolkumbura, Pelwatta and Wellawaya

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BRIEFS

SEVERE DROUGHT IN BATTICALOA--The Batticaloa District is in the grip of one of the severest droughts and animals, human beings and food crops are dying. In certain areas the District Minister Mr. M. Abdul Majeed has had to arrange for bowzers to rush water to several villages and the District Minister has sent an S.O.S. to the Prime Minister for early action to dig tube wells in all the drought affected areas. The Roman Catholic Church has had to cancel the pilgrims procession to the famous Catholic shrine at Aiyathiyamalai as there is no water to drink. Among the casualties are both domestic and wild animals, while crops in chena cultivations are withering and dying. The District Minister has been promised equipment to dig tube wells of a depth of 250ft. in several areas which are afflicted by the drought. In several places religious functions are being organised to invoke the rain deities for rain. [Colombo THE ISLAND in English 6 Sep 82 p 2]

TIGHT ELECTION SECURITY--Security arrangements will be at their highest ever level in the North during the Presidential election, DIG in charge of the Northern Range, Mr.W.B.Rajaguru told 'The Island'. A comprehensive scheme has been drawn up to plug all possible security loopholes, he said. Among the key measures envisaged under the scheme, voters approaching polling booths in Jaffna with the intention of casting their votes at the forthcoming Presidential elections will be searched by security personnel. 'We will not allow mischievous elements to disrupt the electoral process in the manner thy tried to disrupt the GCE(AL) Physics examination', said the DIG. Mr. Rajaguru said that several new procedures had been devised to ensure the smooth running of the elections in the North. They would be announced at the appropriate time. According to the DIG, the number of Policemen at present posted in the North were sufficient to maintain election security arrangements, too. [D.S.B.Jeyaraj] [Colombo THE ISLAND in English 4 Sep 82 p 1]

CEYLON WORKERS CONGRESS OPPOSES KUMAR--The Ceylon Workers' Congress if of the opinion that no useful purpose would be served in Mr. Kumar Ponnambalam contesting the Presidential election when he himself has admitted that he had no chance at all. A statement issued by the CWC states that the President of the CWC Mr.S.Thondaman has already indicated that the CWC was not only against signing Mr. Ponnambalam's nomination papers but also opposed his candidature in the Presidential electon. The statement says that there is no purpose in Mr. Ponnambalam contesting the Presidential election since the voters in the North have given their unequivocal answer at the last DDC

elections where the UNP won more votes than the Tamil Congress. The statement also adds that it is foolish on the part of Mr. Ponnambalam to say that he is contesting to find out the Tamil People's attitude in the North since they have already given their verdict continuously from 1956. The CWC also says that Mr. Ponnambalan's candidature at the Presidential election will in no way contribute to the solution of any of the problems. [Colombo THE ISLAND in English 6 Sep 82 p 1]

SIRIMA SAYS SHE IS CANDIDATE--Former Prime Minister Sirima Bandaranaike yesterday told a meeting at Bulathsinhala that there was a great deal of speculation about who the SLFP(S) Presidential candidate was going to be. She said that she was the candidate and she challenged the President to remove her civic disabilities to enable her to run against him at a free and fair election. If this was not done, she would tell the people who her candidate was before September 17. Mr. Anura Bandaranaike shared the Bulathsinhala platform with his mother. [Colombo DAILY NEWS in English 4 Sep 82 p 1]

MUDIYANSE TO RUN FOR PRESIDENCY--Mr. Mudiyanse Tennakoon, a former MP for Nikaweratiya said yesterday that he would be seeking nomination for the forthcoming Presidential election as an Independent candidate. He expects to pay his deposit by September 14. Mr. Tennakoon acted as Acting Minister of Finance and Acting Minister of Agriculture, Land, Irrigation and Power in the Cabinet of Mrs. Bandaranaike in 1960. He entered Parliament as a Member of the SLFP-MEP coalition when he was elected to Nikaweratiya seat at the age of 22 years, being the youngest member of the 1956 Parliament. He resigned his seat in Parliament and from the SLFP over a "disagreement" in 1963. [Colombo DAILY NEWS in English 6 Sep 82 p 1]

TULF REJECTS KUMAR--The Tamil United Liberation Front yesterday turned down support for Kumar Ponnambalam, the All Ceylon Tamil Congress candidate for the Presidential elections who offered to come forward as an independent if the front backed him. The TULF's position was conveyed to him by its Secretary General A Amirthalingam when Mr. Ponnambalam called on him yesterday. Mr. Ponnambalam said yesterday he called on Mr. Amirthalingam to ascertain whether he would sign his nomination papers. He, however, did not. Mr. Amirthalingam told 'SUN' yesterday he declined Mr. Ponnambalam's request. 'I have no mandate from my party to sign. Moreover, Mr. Ponnambalam does not meet the legal requirements to qualify as an independent candidate.' This is because of the constitutional requirement that an independent candidate will either have to be an MP or a former MP, he pointed out. Asked whether his party would, if the matter is placed before it, support the candidature of Mr Ponnambalam, Mr. Amirthalingam replied "Knowing the way things went on at the general council meeting last time, I do not think so." Mr. Ponnambalam, however, refuted Mr. Amirthalingam's contention that he cannot contest as an independent. In terms of provisions in the constitution and the election laws, he asserted, he was entitled to come forward as an independent candidate for Presidential elections. However, he said, he was confident the TULF would eventually back his candidature. [Tyronne Devotta] [Colombo SUN in English 4 Sep 82 p 3]

CSO: 4220/368

THAILAND

PHICHAI BLASTS MILITARY LEADERSHIP, U.S. BASE AT RAMASUN

Bangkok PATINYA in Thai 9 Aug 82 pp 7-20

[Speech by Mr Phichai Rattakun, head of the Democrat Party and former Thai Foreign Minister, entitled 'The Role of the Struggle of Civilian Political Leaders and National Problems Resulting from the Lack of Efficient Leaders,' at a 22 July conference organized by PATINYA Magazine entitled "The Crisis of Leadership and the Future of Thai Society"]

[Excerpts] The crisis of leadership and the future of Thai society is the topic on which the PATINYA Company has asked me to speak today. I would like to state that the crisis of leadership and the future of Thai society is a real situation and an issue that is truly worrisome. You may ask me whether or not there is, in fact, a lack of leaders in Thai society. When I answer that this is not the case, that Thailand doesn't lack leaders, I mean that leaders in the economic realm, in the social realm, and even in the political realm are not lacking. "Just as there were still good and efficient people in Ayuthya, there are still good and efficient people in Bangkok." But the majority of Thai political leaders, those that have been in power for a long time, are overwhelmingly from the military. While this fact results in much that is good, it also leads to a dissolution in Thai society in the present and many problems in the future. You will ask me whether, if this is the case, there are no civilian political leaders. If there are, where have they all disappeared to? My answer is that they do exist, that there are quite a few civilian Thai political leaders. But these people have no opportunity to be seen, no continuous period of time in which to exhibit the results of their work. This is because those civilians who have been able to become political leaders have been overthrown in revolutions and coup d'etats over and over again. As opposed to the military or civil service officials who've been able to develop ties at all levels, the civilian leaders have lacked the opportunities and long tenure to exhibit their abilities. I would like to cite an example. How are our many young people doing, the young scholars who have been advisors to the handsome Prime Minister Prem who sings so well? What has become of the Advisors in the first cabinet? There were many young people, many professors in whom I personally had confidence, who could not stand the abuse and had to quit. Very recently, Dr Phaichit Uathawikun, Deputy Minister in the Finance Ministry and a man whom I consider to be a knowledgeable technocrat of high hopes and good intentions toward the country, could not stand it and had to resign. I do not mean to imply that I agree with Dr Phaichit on the issue of the devaluation of the baht. Please don't mis-

understand me. I don't agree with the devaluation. But people like Dr Phaichit who are good, honest and capable cannot stand it and therefore resign. This is an example of what I meant concerning the situation of a knowledgeable and capable specialist.

What I am discussing here is much more destructive than constructive. It forces good, capable and honest people, people with good intentions, characteristics of good leaders, to lose enthusiasm and leave office. Our Thailand is, then, entering into a critical "comatose" state in the I.C.U. room, in intensive care unit. We lack civilian leadership, we lack leaders of Thai society, we lack a future and we lack correct guidance. And as we sit here, seven to eight hundred people, discussing what to do, I would like permission to speak of myself a bit. I am only a minor politician. Even though I am a small politician, (it is true I'm heavy weight-wise, but my body is small), I have faced all sorts of obstacles. I've faced overthrow, coup d'etats, revolutions, the dissolution of Parliament, and have been followed and arrested. At one point I was tracked down in 1970 when I was in Parliament for the first time. In 1969 Professor Seni Pramoj and I were considering that the law prohibiting children of aliens from voting was not right. Aliens cannot choose where they are born. When they are born in Thailand and become officials and soldiers, they do everything as Thais. In spirit they are Thais. But when it is time for them to exercise their right to vote, they cannot. It was proper that we should figure out a way to change this law. I would like to inform you that as soon as we began to change the law, as soon as the Democrat Party was going to change the law, Professor Seni's house and my house were put under surveillance by the Special Branch Police. They probably thought my house and Professor Seni's was something like a den of communists. Thus, as a minor politician, I have extensive experience in being tracked down. I have been cursed by anonymous letter and received death threats. Since you have not been a politician you don't know how what I am discussing here affects one's spirit, even including threats on the life of one's grandchildren. They know I have a very young grandchild, my son's daughter. (My eldest son who studied at Chula and later became a professor there has a 3 year old child.) Even her life was threatened. You may think that this is a joke but it is not. It is a terrifying story, a story of threats and blackmail. If you have a young child or grandchild and were treated this way, you would feel the same way. If I cheated and was destructive toward the country, I would not argue if they took me out and cut my throat. And speaking as someone with a reasonable standpoint, I'd like to admit that sometimes I'm just tired of it. Sometimes I get very weary and feel like giving up. I am speaking here not just as an individual but as a politician because there are many politicians who think as I do. I believe that there are many who are of my opinions--politicians who don't need compensation, who don't need money or office, but who want to work for the common good. Whether we are right or wrong is another question. But what I and politicians like me need from the people is not money--for sure I need money--when the Democrat Party campaigns, I only want status as a politician; I have enough money to feed my family three squares a day but what we seek out is spiritual support from the citizens. A short letter of two lines from a citizen saying I support and agree with what you've done is really of tremendous value. I am not speaking here as a glib politician who says give me a million and I'll be happy. (But please, if you have any left over send it along.) The will power that you can give politicians you believe to be honest and determined is a two line letter

saying "I agree with what you've done, Mr Phaichai Rattakun. Don't be discouraged." I keep files of messages just like that one. I receive large quantities of mail of great encouragement to me. This is what has strengthened my determination up through the present. This type of short letter is extremely necessary.

Without Fundamental Change The Future Will Be a Void

With the present situation as I have described, we must admit that the future of Thai society is not very rosy, especially when world and national problems are multiplying daily. Therefore, honorable ladies and gentlemen, in my opinion we need leaders who:

1. Have the mandate of the majority of the people.
2. Are capable and honest, follow events closely, look at issues both broadly and in depth, and are decisive.
3. Have a working team that is truly capable, not just a decoration.
4. Take measures that prohibit those with arms to overthrow the whole system.
5. Truly and sincerely have confidence and faith in the system of parliamentary democracy with the King as leader. I hold this point to be of greatest importance.

Any leader who simply pays lip service to point number five and does not support it in practice is not a leader who deserves respect.

From the Audience

I am going to spend these ten minutes trying to answer around forty questions I have received. I would like to say that listening to Dr Somchai Rakwichit was very interesting. That is, the idea that after Members of Parliament have been chosen, they then choose two or three leaders who then face deliberation and election by the 48 million people of Thailand. The only thing that worries me is that some may think that they could be one of the three hundred and one MPs so why not reelect the Parliament and choose two or three other people? I think there may be problems with this whose resolution will require detailed measures.

[Question] Thailand has taken it upon itself, in the name of ASEAN, to help Prince Sihanouk set up a coalition government with the communists in Thailand. Vietnam is currently responding with various threats. Don't you feel that we are looking for trouble, that we are bringing the war into our country? What will future events look like? How will we resolve the situation?

Phichai: My opinion, which has already been expressed in a newspaper interview, is that our support or that of ASEAN for the establishment of a Cambodian coalition from these three factions is a short-term resolution of the problem. Our particular problem is that two things are necessary. First, we created the three factions in order to have the world respect the tripartite Khmer coalition which now includes Sihanouk and Son Sann. These two figures will attract additional respect from various countries. As much as we have tried to support the Khmer Rouge and Pol Pot in the retention of their UN seat over the last 3 or 4 years, we are in a dangerous situation: various countries will not be willing to accept and respect the Khmer Rouge in the future. Therefore, our ultimate

objective is to establish a coalition government including Son Sann and Sihanouk to attract greater respect from the world's people and preserve the UN seat of Cambodia--the one we call Democratic Kampuchea. Secondly, our goal in doing this is to pressure Vietnam to pull its one hundred and eighty thousand men out of Cambodia. I would like to state that this is our government's principal objective, the objective the government has undertaken and will undertake until the three Cambodian factions are successful.

In my personal opinion I'd like to emphasize that in the short run we may be able to preserve the Khmer Rouge's UN seat. But I don't believe it; I don't think it is possible. But I do believe with 100 percent confidence that Vietnam's 180,000 man military force moving into Cambodia was a violation of international law that is unacceptable to Thailand and countries around the world. Therefore, as a matter of principle we must do everything to get Vietnam to move its troops out of Cambodia. As long as Vietnam has its 180,000 troops in Cambodia, Thailand's stability will be tenuous. Therefore the main point is to get them to get out of Kampuchea. As to whether the coalition of the three factions will force the Vietnamese out--I don't think there is any way it can. The question of how to get them to leave Kampuchea is a long one and requires further discussion.

[Question] I would like to know the positive and negative results of ASEAN's support for the establishment of a Cambodian coalition of the three factions. How will it affect Thailand's future?

Phichai: I have already discussed the consequences for Thailand, but the methods for getting Vietnam out of Cambodia is a long question. However, I would like to state simply that the war in Cambodia is what we call a "proxy war." We must first understand that in the past the Khmer Rouge and Vietnam were very close and that Vietnam and China were close friends. Vietnam's victory in the Indo-China war was not because of Soviet aid but due to China's help. Therefore, at present we have the equivalent of a quarrel between communists. The war and events in Kampuchea are thus called a proxy war. Each side holds on to a tail: the USSR is holding Vietnam's tail and China is holding Cambodia's or Pol Pot's tail. Therefore, in my own opinion, if we undertake a policy of neutrality with no obligations or binding conditions we can survive. I cannot speak in detail as to what will occur if we cast our lot with one of the superpowers. Let us say that if we go in with any side it will mean that we are linked, that once again we are a tool of a superpower that will use us. This will bring on negative consequences and instability to our country. I can only speak vaguely about this.

[Question] For what reasons did you advocate that America leave the Ramasun Base when that base acts as a burglar alarm for Thailand?

Phichai: Here is what I would like to say on this issue. The issue has been around for several years already and I have spoken about it on television several times. Ramasun is not a burglar alarm nor a radar station. It is rather a camp that the U.S. established in Thailand as one of many American bases around the world. Its function is to be what we call, speaking plainly, a spy station. Therefore, they didn't set up anything just for Thailand alone but rather a world-wide system. Why? Because in carrying out superpower

policies, they have a global strategy. Therefore, they must have spies to be aware of activity anywhere in the world. They don't send people for this; instead they established Ramasun in Thailand. When they set up Ramasun did Thailand receive anything? I'm speaking sincerely: Thailand had bases, we fought in Indochina, and had the Ramasun camp but did not receive even one red cent from the United States of America. In other places the Americans were granted the use of stations or airports. for example, the U.S. had to pay \$1.5 billion to Turkey. Subic Bay and Clark [Field] received money from the U.S. They all got compensation. I am not really criticizing, but we Thais forget; we forget that we were in the role of America's ally. We forget that we sent soldiers to fight against the Vietnamese. And we forget next that after the U.S. got its butt out, it left its Thai brother all alone. We completely forget after the U.S. lost the Indochina War in 1975 how critically dangerous the situation of Thailand was. No one acknowledges that at that time Thailand was in a most risky situation. I, the Democrat Party, Professor Seni and the Seni government did everything to preserve Thai stability. But no one acknowledges that Dr Somchai Rakwichit was accused of being a communist as was I myself. What a carefree time! The Ramasun camp was a similar case. I'd like to inform you of how it was. But I'd like to tell you that in 1975 it wasn't the Democrat Party that pushed for the departure of the Americans from Ramasun but rather Professor M. R. Kukrit Pramoj. People either do not know or forget this fact. I nevertheless agreed with Professor Kukrit and the Social Action Party when they said that the American soldiers had to leave, especially from Ramasun. When the U.S. got its tail out and left us to deal with our own immediate problems as it did, we had to do everything to preserve our national security. Therefore, Professor Kukrit's initiation of the request that the U.S. withdraw from Ramasun was correct. It was especially correct since the four thousand people at Ramasun were technicians but enjoyed special privileges equal to those of diplomats. Professor Kukrit said that if you Americans are here, that is OK. But there are some stipulations--seven altogether. The Foreign Ministry has a record of them; I don't remember in detail all that was included in the seven conditions. But I do know two of the points. The first was that the 4,000 technicians at Ramasun must come under the jurisdiction of Thai courts. I don't know how you all feel, but I think that for ordinary people who are not diplomats--I could not accept them having special privileges over Thailand. Hell! I would not accept them always having extra-territorial sovereignty. Professor Kukrit said they had to go. They could not have this power. If they did anything wrong they would have to submit to the Thai military court. The second point was that these people were not to have special diplomatic privileges. There were five more points, making seven altogether. I would like to say that Professor Kukrit had to dissolve Parliament and call for new elections, and when Professor Seni replaced him the issue fell into my hands. After gathering all the information, I agreed to confer with the American ambassador who was really a good man named Charlie Whitehouse. I would like to emphasize that. But I did not succeed, although in one way there was some success and I spoke about this on TV at the time.

I must disagree a bit with Dr Somchai. Professor Somchai said that the civilian government was reluctant to impose on the U.S. due to various considerations, e.g. economic military, etc. But I would like to honestly state that during the 6 months that we were the government we were not reluctant to impose on any-

one. This does not mean we were talking big with them. Rather we did not back down because I was extremely confident since the people had given us a mandate in the form of 114 votes in the Parliament. I worked my fullest on this issue. And because of my unwillingness to be timid, I was dismissed. But I would like to truthfully inform the professor that in this Ramasun issue that we've been discussing I was alone in the National Security Council. The military said there had never been any Foreign Minister who dared to speak like this idiot Mr Phichai. I am telling the truth and the military people will corroborate what I'm saying. The generals and I explained what was what, and when we were finished, what was their view? I'd like to truthfully state, and it's recorded in the National Security Council, that all the military people were in agreement with me. And then the radio made a big deal about me rendering Thailand blind. I was really hurt. After all, who is really the patriot? All the military people believed that the Americans should go. All three branches wanted them out. "But Mr Minister," they told me, "could we request one thing? Could we ask for the antennas?" I asked the Supreme Commander if he had ever seen the antennas. He had never seen them. I have seen what Ramasun is like. I don't know how many ten thousands of antennas there are, and they are set in concrete. I asked the gentleman how he was planning to take them. Did neither he, nor Thailand, nor the Armed Forces Security Center have an antenna? He said they had some but that they were primitive, of the old type, not up to date. They could not be used; that's the way it was. Now I am a civilian Boy Scout corporal. I took the test to be a Boy Scout sergeant and failed it. But I am concerned about the country. When a general says he has no usable antennas, when soldiers play around like this, and when the stability of the country is in such a state, I'd say we are in big trouble. I said "OK, I promise to negotiate and request the antennas for you." Do you know what the second thing was that they requested? They asked for computers--there were over sixty computers used for spying and surveillance. I said I would make the request. I then negotiated with the American ambassador and obtained the computers. Where they are being used at the present time I do not know. Do you know what the third request was for? I was not successful in negotiations. On the issue I mentioned before I was very angry and insulted because of the accusation that I was not patriotic. Another officer said, "we would like to request one thing, Mr Minister. The bullets for our weapons are sufficient for only a few days. I can't tell you how many days since it is a state secret. Let's say 'x' number of days." I said that we had really had it. Really only a few days!? How come? He said that around 28,000 tons of American bullets had been carried to and stored in Korat. How could we get them? We would have bought them if we had to, no matter how much it cost since our stocks were only good for a few days. I told the Supreme Commander, who is no longer around, that we were in big trouble, and asked him how things got this way. I said OK and agreed to negotiate. Honorable and esteemed ladies and gentlemen, I asked him one thing about the bullets--whether he had been to check what kind of bullets they were. Suppose we have 32 mm guns and they have 60 mm bullets. What would we do with the bullets? I was speaking from a businessman's perspective, from the perspective of what was actually possible. I said to first check and not to start our eyes in anticipation. Otherwise they would accuse us of being greedy, that these Thais open their hands and beg for anything. I said to go first and check for sure that there were 28,000 tons and that we could use them. To sum up, they went to check, and do you know who the person was who went to check? General Kriangsak, then a military chief of staff.

The full Chiefs was to have a meeting with me on 8 October. On 6 October I was kicked out. But the results of the negotiations on Ramasun undertaken by Professor Seni's government were as I have stated. The bullets are now here, although I do know if they are duds or not. I no longer have anything to do with this issue. There are still many other issues I will discuss one day. I'll speak at Sanaam Luang so please come and listen, and vote for me. That's very important.

9960

CSO: 4207/134

THACH INTERVIEWED ON ASEAN DISCUSSIONS

Bangkok SIAM MAI in Thai 14 Aug 82 pp 28-31

[Interview: "Nguyen Co Thach, Vietnamese Foreign Minister"]

[Text] [Question] In your conversations with the Thai foreign minister, have you found any common goals; and, as a result of your visit to the ASEAN group, do you think there is any possibility of increased cooperation between ASEAN and the Indochinese group?

[Answer] We have agreed with the Thai foreign minister that we must find a way to end the coolness and find an atmosphere more conducive to peace. Conversations can become negotiations, and we have come up with three possibilities. One is create a better atmosphere where conditions are more conducive to negotiations; the second, if we cannot improve the current situation, is to not allow it to worsen; the third is that the current situation would become worse.

We both agreed on the first possibility, and that the third must be rejected. So negotiations with your foreign minister and Security Secretary Prasong yesterday were conducted in a very good atmosphere, and both sides were satisfied. It was an open, friendly atmosphere, which is a good thing for friendship between our nations and between ASEAN and Indochina.

The second option, we agree, is like clapping one hand. It cannot solve anything. We must come to an agreement. When there are problems we must negotiate, seeking to benefit both sides. I mentioned the anxiety of Thailand and ASEAN over the withdrawal of all Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea, saying that that is everyone's wish. But what are we anxious about? Confrontation with China. If your side gets your wish, then by the same token we ought to get ours.

Also, ASEAN is anxious that Kampuchea remain neutral. I told them that we are anxious about all of Southeast Asia's neutrality. If you talk about Kampuchea's neutrality, I say it is not our side that must initiate it, rather it is your side.

Third, I mentioned that for them Thailand's security and for us the security of the three Indochinese nations and the security and safety of Kampuchea mean that we must try all means to bring about security and to insure safety for both sides.

Fourth, we submit that an international conference on problems in Southeast Asia must be agreed upon by ASEAN and the Indochinese group. That is, we can only arrange a conference when there is a clapping of both hands. There must first be an agreement on what nations will attend, a date must be set, and yesterday I forgot to say that there must be discussions to select a chairman for the conference--no one should wait for orders.

With these thoughts, I think that for this kind of prior agreement to take place we must have prior agreement between ASEAN and Indochina. If one side still opposes the other, there can't be negotiations. I would call that international terrorism, not friendship at all.

In addition, we can speak of what we can do to make the relations between our two nations develop and about other things, such as problems of Thai fishermen fishing in Vietnamese territorial waters--this can be negotiated; the problems of refugees--this too can be negotiated; trade--this too can be negotiated. At the same time, I told the two friends that the 3-year closure could do nothing for Vietnam. Relations between nations must bring benefits to both sides, looking toward peace and security in Southeast Asia, and we agreed on the principle and arranged to carry out negotiations.

[Question] If that is the case, will the important matter of Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea be discussed at the conference, and why didn't you propose that the international conference be organized by the United Nations?

[Answer] The United Nations need not become involved in the matter as long as Pol Pot is still in Kampuchea. I stated clearly many times without vacillating that I would be unwilling to involve the United Nations as long as Pol Pot is there.

[Question] At what point will you be satisfied that China's threat is over, and does that mean there will be a peace treaty and a non-aggression pact between the Indochinese group and China, or will you have other kinds of negotiations?

[Answer] What is China's threat? For us, the Indochinese group, it is: 1) the military threat; 2) subversion; 3) causing our neighbors to oppose us. That is our point of view, and we think that China's threat is toward ASEAN nations as well, toward Burma too, because subversion has been carried out there for the past 30 years.

[Question] Must there be the treaty you mentioned, or could there be some other way?

[Answer] If there are other suggestions that can end the threat, I am willing to discuss them as well.

[Question] You want a treaty first, right?

[Answer] We have had experience with the French, with the U.S., and also 2,000 years of experience with China. Therefore we know the best way to deal with them, and with your people, our people having been here for at least 4,000 years.

[Question] Then there is no need for such a treaty?

[Answer] We think a treaty is necessary. There must be a treaty. If China refuses to negotiate a treaty, we will be surprised.

[Question] Do you have any proof to substantiate your accusation that the Thai Government and the U.S. have been arresting intruders in the border area, and are there also others who have been arrested in Vietnam?

[Answer] That is a very difficult question. I would like to answer it, but I am afraid it would disturb the atmosphere. I can answer you privately, not here. It is not appropriate to answer that here.

[Question] The newspapers say you have spoken of elections in Kampuchea with Minister Sitti. I would like to know what type of elections, and are they to be supervised by the United Nations.

[Answer] You asked me that on the telephone, but we didn't talk about it. Our position has been made clear: it is an internal affair.

[Question] There is confusion about the "partial troop withdrawal." Could you please explain what type of troops will be withdrawn from what region, how many, and, has the withdrawal been completed or is it still underway?

[Answer] I can't say from what region or how many because there are people who are looking to subvert us. If they know from what region we are withdrawing troops, they will attack there, which is certainly no good. I therefore can't say yet from what region, but yesterday the Thai foreign minister told me, "Your partial troop withdrawal announced in Ho Chi Minh City is a good sign and a step in the right direction."

[Question] It is felt that in confronting the Chinese threat Vietnam has used the Soviets, but by doing that you have jumped deep into the Soviet sphere of influence. Then how can Vietnam remain a non-aligned nation and how can it exist as a nation in the middle of Southeast Asia?

[Answer] At present we are a member of the non-aligned nations. We signed the pact in 1978. India, Egypt, Syria, and Saudi Arabia also signed the pact. It isn't a military alliance like SEATO. And, the Soviets do not have bases in our country like the U.S. does in the Philippines.

[Question] Are you afraid of China?

[Answer] You probably have heard about Deng Xiaoping's first and second lessons: superb. The first lesson was rather heavy, but we are not good students and they are very bad teachers. So they went too far.... It was a bad lesson.

[Question] Will you let the Soviets use bases at Danang and the Gulf of Khamranh? And are the reports that the Soviets are trying to set up bases at Kampongsom in Kampuchea true?

[Answer] Please ask Heng Samrin about Kampongsom. But concerning the Gulf of Kham-ranh, etc., you probably know that we have announced that we do not have foreign bases in our country. But that doesn't mean that we won't in the future. In the future we may open our doors. There may be choices, and we have the right to decide who to allow to set up bases, just as the Philippines lets America. But we haven't allowed anyone yet, only opened the door to them.

[Question] Earlier you said that the ASEAN nations have joined together to oppose the Indochinese group for the past 2 or 3 years. Could you please repeat that, and wasn't the Vietnamese invasion of Kampuchea the act of an enemy of Kampuchea?

[Answer] Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea are a matter of the right to self-protection. It is not a question of the destruction of Kampuchea. From 1975 to 1977 Pol Pot invaded our territory many times. Everyone knew it. You know that the Kampuchea-Vietnam border is only 60 miles from Ho Chi Minh City. They probably thought that since Vietnam had just been liberated, Ho Chi Minh City had a million troops of the old government who hadn't yet given up their weapons and that we wouldn't be able to control Ho Chi Minh City.

They planned to invade from outside, setting fires from within, while China attacked from the north. From 1977 on we offered a cease-fire and negotiations many times, but Pol Pot refused. In 1978 we offered to negotiate and a cease-fire and to demilitarize the border under international supervision. He refused again and cut off diplomatic relations. At the same time China announced that it was cutting off diplomatic relations with us and would support Pol Pot in the fight with us. In August all the foreign ministers of non-aligned nations met. We drafted principles for solving the Kampuchean problem, and Vietnam tried to enter negotiations to solve the problem peacefully, but Pol Pot again refused.

In August, China mobilized its forces along our border. In October, the U.S. ambassador to the United Nations Security Council recommended that there be discussion of the problem of the tense situation along the border between Vietnam and Kampuchea. Pol Pot opposed such discussions. The suggestions for solving the problem by peaceful means failed, and they invaded our territory. So we had to use our right to self-protection.

In Western countries humanitarian and military aid was mobilized to help keep the Kampuchean people from starving to death, but they didn't have the right in giving aid to help the Kampuchean people escape the massacres. But we shed our blood for this. You may only have given military aid, but we shed our blood. Therefore, we have the right to be in Kampuchea. At present there are still American troops in West Germany and Japan.

[Question] With your present partial troop withdrawal complete, how many troops remain in Kampuchea, and how much longer can your enemy in Kampuchea last? Didn't the Hanoi and Pnom Penh governments expect a period of 1 to 3 years? Can you set a time?

[Answer] I can't say how many remain. Very few of Pol Pot's remain, but there are millions of his people before our eyes.

[Question] It looks like you are putting the blame on China entirely for the problems in Southeast Asia. If that is your point of view, what do you think Southeast Asian nations should do to escape China's acts?

[Answer] Since China is complicated, there are many reasons behind the subversion of the peace and stability in this region. China has pushed the ASEAN nations to oppose the Indochinese group so that she will be able to carry out her oppression in Southeast Asia, fishing above a swift current.

[Question] The Vietnamese Government has said before that it is not willing to have foreign bases in that country, but what is the cause of the change of mind this time?

[Answer] Right. We have said that we are not willing to have foreign bases in our country. But, at the same time, we have said that...if there is any kind of danger, we can't close all our doors. We have to open the door to get air and light. That is better.

[Question] You said in Ho Chi Minh City that if you get a response from Thailand to the partial troop withdrawal, you will withdraw further troops. Have you gotten the response you want yet so that you can withdraw more troops?

[Answer] Minister Sitti said that the partial troop withdrawal was a good sign and a step in the right direction, but we haven't spoken yet about the response from the Thais.

[Question] Do you think that Vietnam and Prince Sihanouk will join together one of these days to solve the problems in Kampuchea, and do you think that there are any conditions under which that could happen?

[Answer] Up to now we haven't thought about that. The master has great powers of imagination.

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THAILAND

CARTOON LAMPOONS THAI-ASEAN ASSISTANCE TO POL POT

Bangkok KHAO CHATURAT in Thai 16 Aug 82 p 41

[Cartoon, "CHATURAT's Parallel Lines": "Bangkok in the Year 2182, Khmer History"]

[First Frame. Teacher] With the aid of Thailand and ASEAN, Pol Pot was able to come back to power by driving all of the Vietnamese troops from Kmer territory

[Second Frame. Teacher] even though in the past Pol Pot, the great Kmer leader, had executed many hundreds of thousands of people.

[Third Frame. Teacher] But he also developed a strong Cambodia, built canals, rebuilt Angkor Wat, surprising the whole world.

[Fourth Frame. Teacher] Pol Pot Junior. What are you doing to your friend!

การ์ตูนพี 2725 จิตประวัติศาสตร์เพลง (๒๕๒๕)



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EDITORIAL VOICES SUSPICIONS OF MALAYSIAN NON-INVOLVEMENT WITH ANTI-CPM OPERATIONS

Bangkok SIAM RAT SAPPADA WICHAN in Thai 8 Aug 82 pp 2, 3

[Editorial: "It's Time for Malaysia to Prove Some Things"]

[Text] At the end of last week, Lieutenant General Han Lsinanon, Commander in Chief of the Fourth Army Region, led journalists and photographers from various newspapers to inspect the results of suppression operations against the Communist Chinese Guerillas or the Malay Communist Guerrillas [CPM] in the southern provinces. These operations are a part of the "southern tranquility" strategic plan. Altogether three large CPM guerilla camps were captured: the 10th Regiment in Sukirin District, Narathiwat Province, Camp No 12, Betong District, Yala Province, and Camp No 8, Nathawi District, Songkhla Province.

The majority of the guerilla camps are set up on mountain tops. Some are large, especially camp No 8 which was captured just recently. This appears to be the largest camp, with a 3 storied cave dug under the mountain capable of safely withstanding artillery fire and aerial bombardment. There were 100 dwellings, a basketball court, a stage for shows, and a large armory with up-to-date weapons.

Most importantly, much evidence was obtained showing that there are many instances of merchants and capitalists in the southern provinces extending support to the CPM including financial help, medicine, and supplies of food and weapons.

We can say that this problem of the guerillas in the south has been a chronic one for a long time. Based on this instance of suppression operations by the Fourth Army, it can be affirmed that the CPM in the south has settled in and has disturbed the stability and well-being of the southern citizenry through threats and demands for protection money from the owners of rubber plantations and mines. In some instances, because they have acted as their representatives or intermediaries in the demanding, collecting and sharing of protection money, the guerillas have received the cooperation of local merchants or influential people.

In spite of the fact that the CPM are criminals who disturb the people's tranquility, it is surprising that the state has not been able to decisively suppress them. There have been several instances in which joint plans were made with a neighboring country, Malaysia. But these have not been able to decisively wipe out the terrorists. We are at the point that the CCG has become a force ready to threaten the independence and sovereignty of Thailand when cooperating with

the communist terrorists [of Thailand]. There are reports from some news sources that joint plans have been made by the CPM and the Communist Party of Thailand to establish zones free of state power in five southern provinces.

Besides all of this, the inability of the Thai side to decisively suppress the CPM has given rise to mistrust on the part of a neighboring state, Malaysia. Malaysia suspects that [the Thais] are not sincerely suppressing the CPM since the guerilla's principal objective is to create instability in Malaysia. It is further understood that because of this suspicion the Malaysian side is offering protection to the separatist guerilla movement whose goal is the secession of 4 southern Thai provinces and the establishment of an independent state.

The fact that the Fourth Army was in this instance able to wipe out the CPM and capture large camps in the south is an especially praiseworthy success. Besides resolving the suffering of the merchants and citizens who were prey to CPM demands for protection money, it also resolves the Malaysian mistrust of the Thai policy toward the CPM. It will also form a basis for Thailand to demand that Malaysia from now on earnestly carry out the suppression of the separatists whose objective is the secession of southern Thai territory. The suppression of the separatists who sneak into and hide in Malaysia will be proof of the extent of Malaysia's earnest friendship with Thailand.

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NATURAL GAS FIELDS DISAPPOINTMENT DUE TO FOREIGNERS SEEKING ADVANTAGE

Bangkok SIAM MAI in Thai 14 Aug 82 p 3

[Editorial: "Castle-in-the-Air Policy"]

[Text] Ever since General Prem Tinsulanon came out with the nice phrase "brightness and brilliance," Thailand has moved toward its great dream of becoming a manufacturing nation, self-sufficient in energy, an area in which we spend a large amount of foreign currency and an important factor in the nation's deficits in trade and balance of payments.

The fifth development plan, which will be in effect from this year until the end of the decade, is exclusively aimed at heavy industrial development, such as construction of an east shore industrial center, construction of a plant to process gas, preparations for construction of a chemical fertilizer factory, etc.; with each project costing billions or more.

We have invested in laying pipes for natural gas from the Gulf of Thailand onto the shore, costing 5 billion baht. We have built an electricity-generating plant that uses energy from natural gas, and we discovered the fact that:

"Our dreams and hopes have been pie in the sky."

The "Erawan" gas site, which is the largest deposit in the Gulf of Thailand, has been unable to produce as much natural gas as anticipated. Union Oil Co. had promised to begin by sending 200 million cubic feet per day, and then in the middle of this year to increase the amount of produced to 250 million cubic feet per day. However, it appears that so far Union Oil has actually only been able to send 120 million cubic feet per day, which is less than half of the target amount. Therefore, to generate electricity other fuel must be used to make up the difference, costing 15 million baht per day.

And, what is worse

The Department of Mineral Resources claimed last week that the amount of natural gas deposits at the Erawan site, for which results of a survey by a foreign company has said that a quantity of 1.58 trillion cubic feet was "fairly certain," was found by the recent survey to contain only 0.489 trillion cubic feet, or only one-third.

This has caused great commotion, because if this is true, the economic development plan, which was laid upon the estimated amount of energy, will be virtually useless, because investment will not cover the production. The various projects will have to be revised, which for the most part will mean abandoned.

Another problem concerns the contract and later deliberations with the foreign companies who surveyed and excavated, in which Thailand, the owner of the resources, is at a complete disadvantage. For example, the price for the site is too high, as the Prime Minister well knows. Therefore he has tried to negotiate with a second company that has excavated, the Texas Pacific Company. But it appears that the foreign companies will stand together and say that we must abide by the contract for purchase and sale between Union Oil and the Thai Government.

In conclusion, the natural resources we have hoped would bring about "brightness and brilliance" for Thailand have thrust us into darkness. If the government does not make adjustments in time, continuing to draw castles in the air, the nation will probably be unable to avoid economic bankruptcy.

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BRIEFS

POPULATION CONTROL, BIRTH RATES--Over half of Thai women use birth control. The northeast leads with the highest birth rate. Thai women over all locations use birth control pills more than any other method, according to results of a survey conducted by the Council for Research on Population and Society of Mahidon University. For the period for which the council gave its findings last week it claimed that 59.0 percent of women over all locations between the ages of 18 and 44 years used birth control; 20.2 percent took birth control pills, followed by female sterilization at 18.7 percent. Other methods of birth control used by women were, in order, the birth control shot, 7.1 percent; IUD, 4.2; which is equal to male sterilization; condoms, 1.9 percent; and other methods, 2.7 percent. The report also gave its findings by region; in Bangkok 65.2 percent of all women between those ages used birth control; in the north, 65.8 percent; in the central region, 64.3 percent; in the northeast, 54.8 percent; and in the south, 43.4 percent. The birth rate (live births) for women 15 to 44 years of age was highest in the northeast: 193.5 births per year per 1,000 women; followed by the south, 187.3; the central region, 184.4; Bangkok, 178.5; and the north, only 141.1, the lowest of the regions. [Text] Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 9 Aug 82 pp 1, 12] 9937

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